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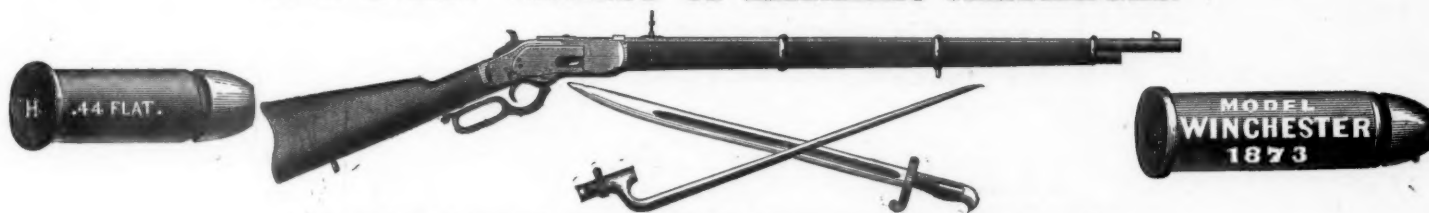
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The Army and Navy Journal.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is indispensable to every Officer of the Military and Naval Service, and to all interested in the art of War. It publishes regularly

1. Full official lists of all appointments, promotions, changes of station, deaths, resignations, discharges, and other changes in the personnel of the two Services.
2. A List of the Stations of U. S. Troops, and Naval vessels in commission.
3. Full and reliable record of all operations by the Army and Navy.
4. The General and Special Orders and Circulars issued by the War and Navy Departments and through the Headquarters of the Army. Also the General Court-martial Orders, and orders from the different Departments of the Government affecting the Army and Navy.
5. Official lists of Army and Navy nominations and confirmations by the President and the U. S. Senate.
6. Descriptions of inventions and improvements relating to the art of war, and of experiments and discoveries illustrative of Military and Naval science in this country and abroad; and also of matters relating to military hygiene, surgery and the sanitary condition of the Army and Navy.
7. Narratives of Military and Naval exploits correspondence from members of the two Services.
8. Answers to Military and Naval questions.
9. An account of the important movements of foreign armies and navies.
10. Notices of Military and Naval works at the time when published.
11. Articles upon Military and Naval Engineering.

Proposals for Supplies.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.
No. 29 BROADWAY, New York, April 20, 1876.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED ON
envelope, "Bid for Supplies Advertised,"
will be received at this office until 12 o'clock,
18th May next, for the following supplies of the
best quality, to be delivered free of expense, at
the Navy Yard, New York, immediately upon
the award being made, subject to the usual in-
spection, viz:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCK.
36 pieces sawed yellow pine, 10x15x40 feet.
16 pieces sawed yellow pine, 9x12x40 feet.
100 pieces sawed yellow pine, 6x10x34 feet.
625 pieces spruce plank, 3x10x15 feet.
2,400 lbs. 7-inch iron cut spikes.
1,000 lbs. 7-8 inch round iron.
1,000 lbs. 5-8 inch round iron.
All of the above material to be of the best quality.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director U. S. Navy.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage & Straw.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON STREET, Cor. Greene,
New York City, April 10, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on June 1st, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for Fuel, Forage and Straw, required at Fort Columbus and Willet's Point, and for issue in New York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw," and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, New York City.

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THE ARMY.

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Alfonso Taft, Secretary of War.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Colonel Rufus Ingalls, A. Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.

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St. Louis, Mo. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-General.

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Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

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Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-Gen. John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Lound, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

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Capt. Berney B. Keeler, 18th Inf., A. D. C. and Act. A. A. G.

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Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

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Jersey City, N. J. 13 Montgomery st. 1st Lt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf.
New York City. 100 Walker st. 1st Lt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.
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Columbus, Ok. 3d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.
Newport Pk., Ky. 1st Lt. J. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.

G. O. No. 32, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1876.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Sub-Depot of the General Recruiting Service at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, is hereby discontinued, and the post is placed under the orders of the Commanding General Military Division of the South for occupation by a part of his command. The commanding officer Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will give the necessary orders for the transfer to his post of the enlisted men and recruiting property, and will instruct the officer in command of Newport Barracks to turn over the post to the officer designated by the Commanding General Division of the South to relieve him.

G. O. No. 33, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1876.

Publishes the act of February 25, 1876, giving to the Ladies' Monumental Association of Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania, four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls, to be placed on a monument to be erected over the grave of deceased soldiers in the Allegheny cemetery.

G. O. No. 34, WASHINGTON, April 19, 1876.

The copies of Division, Department, and Post Returns, and the personal reports of changes of address by officers, heretofore furnished the Headquarters of the Army, under the provisions of G. O. No. 1, of 1873, and G. O. Nos. 3 and 7, of 1874, from Headquarters of the Army, will no longer be required.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Saturday, April 23, 1876.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 23, 1876:
Company I, 9th Cavalry, from Fort Clark, Tex.
Company K, 9th Cavalry, from Fort Duncan, Tex.
NOTE.—Until further notice is given, mail matter for the above companies will be sent to Santa Fe, N. M.

G. C. M. O., W. D., A. G. O.

G. C. M. O. 53, Washington, April 23, 1876.—Reduces the period of confinement of Isaac Chandler, late A, 4th Cavalry, now in the Leavenworth Military Prison, to one year.

G. C. M. O. 53, Washington, April 23, 1876.—Corrects the record of dismissal in the case of Charles W. Mackey, late First Lieutenant C, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, to grant him an honorable discharge from the Army to date July 11, 1863.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Elisha H. Ludington, A. I. G., D. Platte, will, in future, make the bi-monthly inspection of the accounts of disbursing officers. He will also proceed to make an inspection of the posts in the Department (S. O. 45, D. Platte).

In future, applications for inspections of public property, in the Dept. of the Platte, except in special or extraordinary cases, will be made only twice yearly, by the Assistant Inspector-General in April and October. All applications must be made through the post commander. In cases of field or other movements, when necessary or proper for the public interest, damaged and unseizable property will be transferred as such to the post commander, or to the post staff officer of the department to which the property pertains, who will hold it for the regular inspection. Commanding officers of posts will be held responsible that before public property is presented for inspection it will be carefully examined by the officer responsible for the same, and the good separated from the damaged. Those ordnance stores, which should be replaced without delay, and considerable quantities of Quartermaster's or Subsistence stores, will be considered as cases for special action, and for the inspection of these, upon proper application, orders will be given by the Department commander (G. O. 15, D. Platte, April 14).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain John Livers, M. S. K., was ordered April 17 to conduct military prisoners, at Omaha Barracks, to Fort Leavenworth, Military prison, Kas. Leave of absence, until May 5, was April 17 granted Captain J. V. Furey, A. Q. M. (S. O. 46, D. Platte.)

In obedience to instructions from Division Headquarters, Major R. N. Batchelder was April 16 ordered by first steamer to San Francisco and report in person to the Division commander, with one clerk. Captain George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster, Vancouver, in addition to his duties, is charged with those of Chief Quartermaster D. Columbia, during Major Batchelder's temporary absence at Division Headquarters. A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, was same date granted Commissary Sergeant Siegfried Cahen, at Fort Klamath, Oregon (S. O. 41, D. Columbia).

A circular from Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, April 13, 1876, publishes extract from a recent inspection report, with a view to obtain full information of any evil that may exist, and its remedy. It is hardly necessary to remark that the present arrangements for furnishing to each company such sizes of clothing as may be required for is in order that the clothing may fit the men for whom it is furnished. The report states that at present all the clothing required by each company for a year is packed separately, and shipped to the post, and placed in the hands of the Post Quartermaster. To enable him to issue, he is compelled to open each and every box; and this necessitates opening and taking from sixteen to eighteen boxes at each issue to get the assorted sizes; for the clothing of one company may not be issued to another. "Then, should the companies be required to move, they must necessarily take with them their clothing to the new post—although there may be on hand there, in the possession of the Post Quartermaster, a corresponding supply for the companies they are to relieve, and that must be transported elsewhere with those companies. Where the benefit or economy comes in, I fail to see."

The appointment of James West as Forage Agent at Tulerosa, East, in the County of Dona Ana, N. M., was revoked, and Julius Boisselier appointed in his stead, April 12 (S. O. 37, D. N. M.)

Captain E. B. Atwood registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic last week. Captain James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, April 30, and transferred to the Department of Dakota (S. O. 36, M. D. Mo.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Beekman Du Barry, Chief Commissary Dept. Dakota, was ordered April 20 to Division Headquarters at Chicago on public business (S. O. 51, Dept. Dakota). The public exigencies requiring the immediate delivery of the articles, the Chief Commissary of Subsistence was April 1 authorized to purchase, in open market at lowest obtainable rates, various stores for shipment to Alaska (S. O. 37 and 39, D. Columbia).

Captain W. A. Elderkin, C. S., was ordered April 24 to transfer funds, stores, and property to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., and thereafter transmit his accounts and returns to the Commissary-General of Subsistence as soon as practicable (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.)

Major Michael R. Morgan, C. S., was ordered April 19 to Fort Monroe, Va., on business (S. O. 69, M. D. Atlantic).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeons J. A. Fitzgerald and Frederick C. Ainsworth are detailed on G. C. M. at Sitka, Alaska, April 13. The attendance of Hospital Steward Lawrence Kidd, as witness before G. C. M., being no longer required he was ordered April 6 to his station at Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T. Hospital Steward Henry Butler, recently appointed, was same date assigned to duty at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 41, Dept. Columbia.) Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Department and to apply at Division Headquarters for an extension of thirty days, was April 3 granted Surgeon Elish J. Baily, Medical Director, to take effect on the departure of the next steamer for San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 38, D. Columbia.) Hospital Steward Ludwig Stamm was April 5 relieved from duty at Fort Yuma, Cal., and ordered to Camp Verde, A. T. Hospital Steward James Simpson (recently appointed from Company H, 8th Infantry), was assigned to duty at Fort Yuma (S. O. 42, D. Arizona). A. A. Surgeon George Gwyther was March 30 ordered to Fort Colville, W. T., relieving Assistant Surgeon John B. Hamilton. Upon being relieved, Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reported at Department Headquarters (S. O. 35, D. Columbia). A. A. Surgeon J. H. Page was April 15 relieved from duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and ordered to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon A. T. Fitch, who, upon being so relieved, will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., for duty (S. O. 71, D. Mo.) Hospital Steward Thomas Cassidy, U. S. Army, was April 10 relieved from duty at Camp Bidwell, Cal., and ordered to Angel Island, Cal. Hospital Steward Samuel Lyons, U. S. Army, was same date relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and ordered to Camp Bidwell, Cal., for duty (S. O. 38, D. California).

A. A. Surgeon George W. Gillespie was April 20 assigned to duty with the troops stationed at Natchitoches, La. Assistant Surgeon L. W. Crampton, U. S. Army, was same date relieved from duty at Natchitoches, La., and ordered to Vicksburg, Miss. (S. O. 77, D. Gulf.)

Hospital Steward Isaac N. Thacker was April 15 assigned to duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., to relieve Steward Girard Opwis, Steward Opwis to relieve Steward Herman Schmidt, in the office of the Chief Medical Officer of the District. The latter, upon being thus relieved, will comply with the requirements of Par. 1, S. O. No. 60, c. s., War Department (S. O. 39, D. N. M.) Surgeon B. A. Clements is detailed president of G. C. M. at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., April 26. Surgeon A. K. Smith and Assistant Surgeon T. F. Azzell are detailed members of G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27. The leave of absence for one month granted to Surgeon Elisha J. Baily, Medical Director, was April 12 extended one month (S. O. 45, M. D. Pacific).

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic last week. A. A. Surgeon John G. Morgan was ordered to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., relieving Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, ordered to Department of Texas. The commanding officers of Fort Porter and Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Brady, Mich., are authorized to employ, temporarily, local physicians, under contract, to enable the medical officers at the posts named, to comply with S. O. 71, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O. The commanding officer Fort Independence, Mass., is authorized to employ a local physician, under contract, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall (S. O. 70, M. D. Atlantic).

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability was April 20 granted Assistant Surgeon William H. King, with permission to leave the Department of the South (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.)

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. M. Reynolds was April 18 relieved from duty at Camp Robinson, Nebraska, and ordered to Fort Sanders, W. T., for temporary duty, to enable Assistant Surgeon George P. Jaquette to comply with instructions contained in S. O. 71, c. s., Headquarters Army, A. G. O. (S. O. 47, D. Platte).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William H. Eckels was April 19 ordered to Key West, Fla., and pay troops on muster rolls of April 30 (S. O. 76, D. Gulf). Major Reginald H. Towler was ordered April 7 to pay the troops to include the muster of February 29, at Fort Klamath, Oregon (S. O. 42, D. Columbia). The following assignment of Paymasters, to pay the troops in the Department of the Platte, for the muster of April 30, is made, viz: For the posts of Sidney Barracks, Forts Sanders, and Fred. Steele: Major H. C. Pratt. For the posts of Omaha Barracks and Fort Hartstuf: Major Simeon Smith. For the posts of Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Forts D. A. Russell, Larumie and Fetterman, and Camps Robinson and Sheridan: Major T. H. Stanton. For the posts of Camp Douglas, and Forts Cameron, Bridger and Hall: Major I. O. Dewey. For the posts of North Platte, Fort McPherson, and Camps Brown and Stambaugh: Major William Arthur (S. O.

47, D. Platte, April 18). Major J. B. M. Potter was ordered April 17 to pay the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, to April 30. On completion of these payments he will proceed to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and Forts Lyon and Garland, Colorado, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30, making his first payment not later than the 3d May. Commanding officers of posts when sending transportation to railroad stations to meet him, will be careful to send a sufficient escort for the protection of his funds. Major W. H. Johnson will pay the troops stationed at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to April 30, making his first payment not later than the 3d May. Major E. H. Brooke will proceed to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Texas, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30, making his first payment as soon after the May 3 as practicable. Major David Taylor will proceed to Forts Gibson, Sill, and Reno, I. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30. The commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send a reliable non-commissioned officer and two good men to report to Major Taylor at Caddo Station, I. T., to accompany him on his pay tour to Forts Sill and Reno, I. T. The commanding officer Fort Sill, I. T., will furnish Major Taylor with suitable escort and transportation from Fort Sill to Fort Reno, I. T. Upon completion of this duty Major Taylor will return to his station via Fort Sill and Caddo Station, I. T., availing himself of the same escort and transportation for his return journey. The escort will return with him to Caddo Station, I. T., and proceed thence to its post. Major Frank Bridgman will pay the troops stationed at Chicago, Ill., and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Major John P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed in the District, except those at Fort Garland, Colorado (S. O. 73, D. Mo.).

Major A. S. Towar was registered at Hdqrs D. N. M., Santa Fe, for week ending April 20. Major Wm. H. Eckels was ordered April 21 to proceed to, and return from Key West, Fla., via Galveston, Texas, in making payments (S. O. 78, D. Gulf).

Leave of absence for ten days was April 24 granted Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General, Louisville, Ky. (S. O. 55, D. South.) The leave of absence for seven days granted Major Geo. W. Candee, Sioux City, Iowa, was April 22 extended five days (S. O. 52, D. Dakota).

H. R. 3058, enacts that the appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1875, shall not be so construed as to exclude from the accounts of paymasters of the Army the actual expenses incurred when travelling on duty with troops or escorts ordered for the protection of public funds or property.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

By direction of the Secretary of War, and on the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the following transfers of officers were made April 20: Major T. J. Treadwell, from Frankford Arsenal, Phila., to N. Y. City, for duty as member of Board on experimental guns; Major T. G. Baylor, from Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., to command N. Y. Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; Major J. M. Whittemore, from Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., to command Frankford Arsenal; Captain J. P. Farley, from National Armory, Springfield, Mass., to command Kennebec Arsenal; Captain J. G. Butler, from Ordnance Agency, N. Y. City, to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; First Lieutenant J. E. Greer, from Augusta Arsenal, Ga., to National Armory, Springfield; First Lieutenant C. S. Smith, from Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., to Ordnance Agency, N. Y. City; Captain M. J. Grealish, Ordnance Storekeeper, from Pikesville Arsenal, Md., to Augusta Arsenal, Ga. The changes will be made under instructions from the Chief of Ordnance (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported and recommended the passage of a bill (S. 684) to supply the omission in the Revised Statutes, of a provision requiring returns and property accountability on the part of Ordnance officers. A bill has also been introduced H. R. 3056, to repeal so much of section 1387 of the Revised Statutes, as prohibits enlisted men of the Ordnance Department from receiving extra duty pay.

By direction of the General of the Army, the commanding officer Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will issue to Lieutenant-Colonel Silas Crispin the implements on hand at his post for the 20-inch gun and Carriage, and Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Cusack, in charge of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will fill any requisition made by Lieutenant-Colonel Crispin, for powder, to be exchanged for hexagonal powder (S. O. 70, M. D. Atlantic).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers were made April 21: Captain Wm. R. King, from Battalion of Engineers to Chattanooga, Tenn., and, not later than May 15, to relieve Major Walter McFarland of the charges of the works under his direction in that region. First Lieutenant Edward Maguire from duty under the orders of Major W. P. Craighill, to St. Paul, Minn., as Engineer Officer, Department of Dakota, relieving Captain Wm. Ludlow. Capt. Ludlow to Philadelphia, Penn., and report to Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Kurtz for duty (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

1st Cavalry, Colonel CUYLER GROVER—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G. San Diego, Cal.; E. L. H. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Fort Lapwal, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.

First Lieutenant C. C. Cresson is detailed J.-A. of G. C.-M. at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., April 26.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel J. J. REYNOLDS.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. H. L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. I. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Major A. W. Evans was assigned to duty at Headquarters Dept. of Platte, as Inspector of Cavalry, to date from April 1 (G. O. 16, D. Platte). Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds was ordered April 17 to return to his station at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 46, D. Platte). Major Nathan A. M. Dudley was April 18 relieved from duty as a member of G. C.-M. at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., April 24 (S. O. 47, D. Platte).

First Lieutenant J. C. Thompson is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at St. Louis, Mo., April 26.

4th Cavalry, Colonel R. S. MCKENZIE.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. F. H. I. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; B. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. G. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Captain Wm. O'Connell, and Second Lieutenant J. H. Dorst were detailed on board at Fort Leavenworth, April 25, for purchase of cavalry horses (S. O. 73, D. Mo.). Major Bankhead's leave was April 17 suspended till further orders (S. O. 72, D. Mo.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, was April 21 granted Second Lieutenant J. W. Martin, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 75, D. Mo.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wm. H. EMORY.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Hays, Kas.; C. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; H. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; L. M. Fort Lyon, C.T.

First Lieutenants C. P. Rodgers and C. H. Rockwell, R. Q. M., are detailed members of a Board of Officers to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 25, for the purpose of purchasing horses for the 4th and 5th Cavalry. Lieutenant Rockwell will perform the duties of A. A. Q. M. for the Board. The prices paid for the horses will not exceed one hundred and thirty-five dollars each (S. O. 73, D. Mo.).

Second Lieutenant Robert London is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at St. Louis, Mo., April 26.

7th Cavalry, Colonel S. D. STURGIS.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.

Captain Owen Hale is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at St. Louis, Mo., April 26.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect at the close of active operations this season, is granted Captain Myles Moylan, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., with permission to apply, through Division Headquarters, for an extension of two months (S. O. 52, D. Dakota).

8th Cavalry, Colonel J. I. GREGG.—Headquarters and B. K. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. H. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; F. Fort Garland, C. T.; A. E. G. M. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Captain C. A. Hartwell was ordered April 17 to take charge of a detachment of ninety recruits for this regiment, and one selected recruit for Co. G, and conduct them to Fort Clark, Tex., reporting them to the commanding officer of regiment, who will assign them to Cos. B, F, and K, with the exception of the selected recruit for Co. G, who will be forwarded to his proper station by the commanding officer of Fort Clark, Tex., as soon as practicable. First Lieutenant H. S. Weeks will report to Captain Hartwell for duty with the detachment, to march at once (S. O. 67, D. Tex.). Major W. R. Price is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Griffin, Tex., May 3, for the trial of Second Lieutenants C. H. Gorringer and W. H. Shipman, 11th Infantry.

Leave of absence for six months was April 20 granted Major D. R. Clendenin, Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

Second Lieutenant F. E. Phelps was registered April 18 at Hdqrs D. N. M., on duty with Military Telegraph.

9th Cavalry, Colonel EDWARD HATCH.—Headquarters Santa Fe, N. M.; D. L. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Fort Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McKee, N. M.; I. K. en route Santa Fe, N. M.

The following officers were registered at Hdqrs D. N. M., for week ending April 20: Captain F. S. Dodge, First Lieutenant and R. Q. M. L. H. Rucker, and First Lieutenant M. B. Hughes, all joining station from Texas.

10th Cavalry, Colonel BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.—Headquarters and A. D. F. G. I. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; B. E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft Davis, Texas

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of two months, was April 15 granted Captain L. H. Carpenter, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 66, D. Tex.). Second Lieutenant C. R. Ward is appointed Judge-Advocate of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 25 and 51, c. a., D. Tex., vice First Lieutenant S. R. Colladay, relieved (S. O. 68, D. Tex.). Second Lieutenant C. G. Ayres is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., April 27.

Capt. J. M. Kelley registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, last week.

1st Artillery, Colonel ISRAEL VOGDES.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; I. Fort Independence, Mass.

Captain R. H. Jackson registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, last week.

First Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Adjutant, will accompany Colonel Vogdes on the inspection directed by S. O. 66 (S. O. 68, M. D. Atlantic).

3rd Artillery, Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY.—Headquarters and C. E. G. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; L. M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Second Lieutenant A. H. McCauley was registered at Hdqrs D. N. M., April 19, on sick leave.

4th Artillery, Colonel HORACE BROOKS.—Headquarters, A. B. C. Presidio, Cal.; D. K. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; F. L. Sitka, Alaska; G. Point San Jose, Cal.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Camp McDermitt, Nev. (Detachment M. Sitka.)

The attendance of First Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson as a witness before G. C.-M. at Portland, Oregon, being no longer required, he returned to his station at Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T., March 30. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Anderson, Captain Frank G. Smith repaired to Portland as a witness for the prosecution, in the case of Assistant Surgeon Bolivar Knickerbocker (S. O. 35, D. Columbia). Captain Edward Field; First Lieutenants Wm. R. Quinan and John A. Lundeen are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Vinton A. Goddard J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Sitka, Alaska, April 13.

Second Lieutenant Montgomery M. Macomb was April 21 relieved from present duties, to report to First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in charge of surveys west of the 100th meridian, for duty (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

By direction of the President, Captain C. B. Throckmorton is detailed for the recruiting service and will report by letter to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for orders (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 19).

First Lieutenant A. B. Dyer, and Second Lieutenant Clarence Deems registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, last week.

5th Artillery, Colonel HENRY J. HUNT.—Headquarters and E. F. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Homer, Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., by his post commander, was April 17 extended one month (S. O. 53, D. South).

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers were announced April 24: First Lieutenant Thomas R. Adams, from H to E; First Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler, from E to H (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

First Lieutenant Benj. K. Roberts registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, last week.

3rd Infantry, Colonel DE L. FLOYD-JONES.—Headquarters and A. B. E. F. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. Natchitoches; D. St. Martinsville, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; H. I. Pineville, La.; K. Shreveport, La.

One company of this regiment was ordered from Jackson Barracks, La., to McComb City, Miss., April 17 (S. O. 75, D. Gulf).

Second Lieutenant A. M. Henry registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, last week.

4th Infantry, Colonel FRANKLIN F. FLINT.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. D. Fort Fred, Steele, W. T.; B. Cp. Brown, W. T.; C. F. I. Fort Fetterman W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Captain Gerhard L. Luhn, en route from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in charge of a detachment of recruits for the regiment, was ordered April 14 to conduct the detachment to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he will transfer it to an officer detailed for the purpose, by the commanding officer of the regiment. Having completed this duty, Captain Luhn will take charge of, and conduct such recruits as will be assigned to companies stationed at Fort Fetterman, to their proper station. The officer detailed to proceed to Cheyenne, and take charge of the above mentioned, after having assigned the men to companies, in compliance with instructions of the commanding officer of the regiment, is ordered to conduct those recruits intended for posts west of Cheyenne, to their proper stations. The recruits intended for Camp Brown, will be conducted to Fort Bridger, W. T., from which post the commanding officer will forward them to their station, by the first favorable opportunity (S. O. 45, D. Platte).

5th Infantry, Colonel NELSON A. MILES.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. D. Fort Riley, Kas.

Second Lieutenant T. M. Woodruff was April 17 detailed on survey duty with Lieutenant Rufner, Corps of Engineers, near Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 72, D. Mo.).

6th Infantry, Colonel WILLIAM B. HAZEN.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Colonel Wm. B. Hazen registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, during past week.

8th Infantry, Colonel AUGUST V. KAUTZ.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Cp. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

Captain D. T. Wells was ordered April 3 from special duty back to his station. Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted him (S. O. 41, D. Arizona).

10th Infantry, Colonel HENRY B. CLITZ.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave of absence for four months was April 21 granted Colonel H. B. Clitz, Fort McKavett, Tex.

The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the April roster, Dept. of Texas, are as follows:

Fort McKavett, Tex.: Colonel H. B. Clitz; Major T. M. Anderson; First Lieutenant E. O. Gibson, Adj.; First Lieutenant G. Barrett, Jr.; R. Q. M. A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.; Captain E. G. Bush; B. First Lieutenant C. L. Davis; B. Second Lieutenant J. S. Jonett; B. Captain N. Prime; C. First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton; C. Second Lieutenant Alured Larke; C. Captain R. P. Wilson; E. Second Lieutenant C. E. Bottsford; E. Captain J. B. Parke; I. First Lieutenant J. Drum; I. Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank; I. Fort Clark, Tex.: Captain J. N. Craig; G. First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman; G. Captain J. A. P. Hampson; K. First Lieutenant J. B. Hanson; K. Second Lieutenant J. R. Cranston; A. C. S. K. Camp Hudson, Devils River, Tex.: Second Lieutenant W. Paulding; G. Captain W. L. Kellogg; H. Fort Concho, Tex.: Captain F. E. Lacey; A. First Lieutenant S. H. Lincoln; A. Second Lieutenant S. Y. Seyburn; A. San Antonio, Tex.: Captain E. E. Sellers; D. First Lieutenant W. T.

Duggan, D. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. On Detached Service: Lieutenant Colonel A. D. McCook, A. D. C. to General Sherman; First Lieutenant J. F. Stretch, E. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Captain R. H. Hall, Ft. Adj., Mil. Academy; Second Lieutenant H. B. Chamberlain, Ft. constructing telegraph line between Fort McKavett, and San Antonio, Tex. On Recruiting Service: First Lieutenant C. E. Jewett, Ft. Boston, Mass. On Sick Leave: First Lieutenant F. E. Olmstead, H. Rochester, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant E. R. Clark, D. address Lowell, Mass. (ordered before retiring board). Absent Without Leave: Second Lieutenant D. F. Stiles, H.

11th Infantry, Colonel WILLIAM H. WOOD.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Colonel W. H. Wood; Captains C. A. Wikoff and Joseph Conrad; First Lieutenants W. E. Kingsbury, D. B. Taylor and L. A. Matile are detailed members, and Captain G. L. Choisy J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Griffin, Tex., May 3, for the trial of Second Lieutenants C. H. Gorrings and W. W. Shipman.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Buell was April 18 relieved from duty at Fort Griffin, and will take station at Ringgold Barracks, Tex. (S. O. 68, D. Tex.)

The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the April roster, Dept. of Texas, are as follows:

Fort Richardson, Tex.: Colonel W. H. Wood; First Lieutenant G. G. Lott, Adj.; First Lieutenant Ira Quinby, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Captain J. Conrad, B. Second Lieutenant A. L. Meyer, B. Captain C. A. Wikoff, B. Second Lieutenant G. L. Brown, E. First Lieutenant W. N. Sage, K. Second Lieutenant R. W. Hoyt, K. Fort Concho, Tex.: Major C. G. Bartlett; Second Lieutenant F. F. Klingburg, H. Fort Griffin, Tex.: Captain G. L. Choisy, A. First Lieutenant J. Whitney, A. Second Lieutenant W. W. Shipman, A. First Lieutenant W. K. Kingsbury, F. Second Lieutenant C. H. Gorrings, F. Captain T. Schwan, G. First Lieutenant J. A. Matile, G. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant J. J. Dougherty, G. Fort Brown, Tex.: Captain G. K. Sanderson, C. Second Lieutenant W. H. Wheeler, C. First Lieutenant C. F. Roe, D. Second Lieutenant F. M. Mansfield, D. Captain E. C. Bowen, I. First Lieutenant W. J. Kyle, I. Absent on Leave: First Lieutenant D. B. Taylor, B. Captain Mason Jackson, K. Captain W. C. Beach, D. On Sick Leave: Captain E. C. Gilbreath, H. Lauraville, Baltimore Co., Md.; Captain L. Catlin, F. New Haven, Conn. (ordered before retiring board). On Detached Service: Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Buell, at Dept. Hdqrs.; Second Lieutenant B. D. Boswell, I. Prof. Mil. Science and Tactics, Agricultural College, Cornwallis, Oregon. On Recruiting Service: First Lieutenant O. B. Read, H. Albany, N. Y. On Special Duty: First Lieutenant W. M. Raphael, C. at Dept. Headquarters; First Lieutenant Wm. Hoffman, E. recruiting officer and acting engineer officer, Dept. Headquarters.

12th Infantry, Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Nelson, Inspector General D. Dakota, was April 19 ordered to Sioux City, Iowa, to make inspections (S. O. 50, D. Dakota).

First Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford is detailed a member, and First Lieutenant J. S. King J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27.

13th Infantry, Colonel P. R. DE TROBRIAND.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. E. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.

Upon the arrival at McComb City, Miss., of a company of the 3d Infantry, the detachment of Co. B, now stationed there, will return to its proper station at Bayou Sara, La. Second Lieutenant M. F. Jamar, commanding the detachment, after conducting it to Bayou Sara, will resume his proper station at Fort Gibson, Miss. (S. O. 75, D. Gulf). Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Morrow, and First Lieutenant H. G. Cavanaugh, were ordered April 15 to report as witnesses, on the 19th, to the J. A. of the G. C. M. for the trial of Second Lieutenant S. N. Holmes (S. O. 74, D. Gulf).

Leave of absence for ten days was granted Captain P. H. Ellis, New Orleans, La., April 20 (S. O. 77, D. Gulf).

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James Fomance, Baton Rouge Barracks, La., was April 24 extended three months (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

14th Infantry, Colonel JOHN E. SMITH.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. and K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Fort Cameron, Utah.

Second Lieutenant S. J. Mulhall, is detailed a member of G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27.

15th Infantry, Colonel Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; D. Ft. Garland, C. T.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Seiden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, Adjutant, lately on special duty, was April 12 ordered to join his proper station, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 37, D. N. M.).

First Lieutenant W. T. Hariz is detailed a member of G. C. M. at St. Louis, Mo., April 26.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Blair was registered at Hdqrs D. N. M., for week ending April 20, as returning from leave, and First Lieutenant Geo. A. Cornish, as joining station.

16th Infantry, Colonel GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.—Headquarters and F. G. Nashville, Tenn.; A. Lebanon, Ky.; B. H. Jackson, Ky.; G. I. Little Rock, Ark.; D. Humboldt, Tenn.; E. Lancaster, Ky.; K. Frankfort, Ky.

First Lieutenant E. S. Ewing was April 12 ordered to Lancaster, Ky., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary Court-martial duty. Leave of absence for twenty-five days was subsequently, April 15, granted Lieutenant Ewing, Frankfort, Ky. (S. O. 52, D. South).

Second Lieutenant R. R. Steedman is detailed a member of G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply to the Headquarters of the Army for an extension of one month, was April 21 granted Captain J. S. Fletcher, Jr., Lancaster, Ky. (S. O. 7, M. D. South).

17th Infantry, Colonel THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; E. Standing Rock, D. T.; G. Ft. A. Lincoln D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

First Lieutenant C. S. Roberts is detailed a member of G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27.

19th Infantry, Colonel THOMAS H. RUGER.—Headquarters and B. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Atlanta, Ga.; C. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply to the Headquarters of the Army for an extension of one month, was April 17 granted Major Wm. H. Brown, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 6, M. D. South).

19th Infantry, Colonel CHARLES H. SMITH.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

First Lieutenant C. B. Hall having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, was ordered April 18 to Fort Lyon, Colorado, for duty (S. O. 73, D. Mo.).

21st Infantry, Colonel ALFRED SULLY.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangle, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Fort Boise, I. T.

Second Lieutenant Harry De W. Moore is detailed a member of G. C. M. at Sitka, Alaska, April 13.

22nd Infantry, Colonel DAVID S. STANLEY.—Headquarters and D. F. H. D. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; B. K. Fort Porter, N. Y.; C. G. Fort Brady, Mich.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Captains De Witt C. Poole and Archibald H. Goodloe; First Lieutenants Lafayette E. Campbell and Cornelius C. Cusick; Second Lieutenants Oskaloosa M. Smith and James E. Macklin are detailed members, and First Lieutenant Platt M. Thorne, R. Q. M., J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., April 26.

23rd Infantry, Colonel JEFF. C. DAVIS.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hart, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

First Lieutenant C. A. Goodale is detailed a member of G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27.

24th Infantry, Colonel JOSEPH H. POTTER.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of two months, was April 15 granted Second Lieutenant J. S. Marsteller, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 66, D. Tex.).

25th Infantry, Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Captains D. D. Van Valzah and Gaines Lawson; First Lieutenants C. N. Gray and D. B. Wilson, Adjutant; Second Lieutenants Harry Reade and H. H. Landon are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant J. C. Ord J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Davis, Tex., April 18.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following Courts-martial have been ordered:

At Fort Griffin, Tex., May 3, for the trial of Second Lieutenants C. H. Gorrings and W. W. Shipman, 11th Infantry; for detail see 8th Cavalry and 11th Infantry (S. O. 66, D. Tex.). At Sitka, Alaska, April 13; for detail see Medical Department, 4th Artillery, and 21st Infantry (S. O. 40, D. Columbia). At Fort Davis, Tex., April 27; for detail see 10th Cavalry and 25th Infantry (S. O. 68, D. Tex.).

At St. Louis Barracks, Mo., April 26; for detail see Medical Department, 1st, 3d, 5th, and 7th Cavalry, and 15th Infantry. At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27; for detail see Medical Department, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 23d Infantry (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 21 and 24).

At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 26; for detail see 23d Infantry (S. O. 72, M. D. Atlantic).

Courts-martial Disolved.—At Jackson, Miss., April 13, and of which Captain R. A. Torrey, 13th Infantry, was president (G. C. M. O. 15, D. Gulf). At Baton Rouge, La., April 12, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Morrow, 13th Infantry, was president. At Little Rock, Ark., April 12, and of which Major S. A. Wainright, 16th Infantry, was president (G. C. M. O. 14, D. Gulf). That instituted by S. O. 27, D. Tex., and of which Captain Theodore Schwan, 11th Infantry, was president, April 17 (S. O. 67, D. Tex.). That instituted by S. O. 193 and 202, series of 1875, and S. O. 17, c. s., D. Tex., and of which Colonel G. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, is president, upon completion of the case now before it (S. O. 68, D. Tex.).

ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Discharged.—By War Department orders, April 19, Achilles M. Hancock, General Service; Samuel Wallace, Ordnance Department, at Vancouver Arsenal, W. T. April 21; Hospital Steward Joseph Lehtensteln; April 24, William Conroy, G. 2nd Infantry; Augustus B. Palmer, General Service (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

Dishonorably Discharged.—Hospital Steward John W. B. Cato, April 13; Lucius K. Dahlen, H. 4th Cavalry, and one year at Fort Leavenworth (G. C. M. O. 15, D. Gulf). Edward Gouldstone, H. 3d Infantry, and two years; Charles Weller, M. 3d Cavalry, and one year; William D. Conover, E. 13th Infantry, and six months (G. C. M. O. 14, D. Gulf).

Discharge Revoked.—That of First Sergeant Howard G. Ellerbeck, B. 10th Infantry, April 24 (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

Furloughs.—Charles Semmler, K. 5th Infantry, April 18, on re-enlistment, for 3 months to go beyond the sea (S. O. 73, D. Mo.).

For three months to Thomas Cunningham, E. 5th Infantry with permission to go beyond the sea, April 30 (S. O. 74, D. Mo.).

Sentence Remitted.—William M. Brown, F. 17th Infantry, April 19 (S. O. 50, D. Dakota). Thomas McGee, general prisoner, Fort Canby, W. T., April 15 (S. O. 42, D. Columbia). Sergeant John Brown, C. 13th Infantry, April 17 (S. O. 75, D. Gulf).

Released from Confinement.—Joseph Regness, F. 16th Infantry, April 26 (S. O. 54, D. South).

Sentence to Confinement.—James Lang, B. 16th Infantry, April 13, three months and 45 (G. C. M. O. 15, D. Gulf). Charles H. Slater, E. 13th Infantry, 2 months and 30; Daniel W. Ryan, C. 16th Infantry, 2 months and 30 (G. C. M. O. 14, D. Gulf).

Signal Service.—A bill before the Senate (S. 731), provides for the appointment or detail as assistants to the chief signal officer of two majors, six captains, six first and six second lieutenants mounted. It also provides for a force of 150 sergeants, 30 corporals, and 300 privates with the pay formerly fixed for enlisted men of the Signal Corps.

Boards of Survey.—The following orders relate to Boards of Survey, examination and inspection: S. O. 68, D. Gulf, April 8; S. O. 35, D. Arizona, March 24; S. O. 69, D. Gulf, April 10; S. O. 39, D. Arizona, March 29; S. O. 66, D. Mo., April 5; S. O. 41, M. D. Pacific, April 5; S. O. 73, D. Gulf, April 14; S. O. 63, D. Tex., April 10; S. O. 86, D. N. M., April 8; S. O. 74, D. Gulf, April 15; S. O. 88, D. Cal., April 10; S. O. 39, D. Cal., April 12; S. O. 75, D. Gulf, April 17; S. O. 76, D. Gulf, April 19; S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 19, par. 3; S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 20, par. 2; S. O. 78, D. Gulf, April 21, par. 3; S. O. 89, D. N. M., April 15, par. 1; S. O. 46 and 48, M. D. Pacific, April 17.

Indian Scouts.—Under telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, the commanding officer, Fort Wingate, N. M., was ordered April 15 to enlist fifty Navajo Indians as scouts in the service of the United States, for three months. The Indians will be selected from the best men of the tribe, and held in readiness for further instructions from Headquarters (S. O. 39, D. N. M.).

Artillery.—Commanding officers of posts D. Mo., were ordered to send to Headquarters a statement of the number, kind, calibre and condition of all pieces of artillery at their posts; and of all carriages, implements and harness necessary, stating what repairs are necessary to put them in serviceable condition. Care will be taken to note whether 12 pdr. Mountain Howitzers are mounted on the "Prairie Carriage," or on the carriage adapted to transportation on a pack mule; whether the "Prairie Carriages" are provided with caissons or ammunition carts, and the "Mountain Carriages" with thills and pack-saddles (Circular, D. Mo.).

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

THE debate, last week, on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the Army called forth some ignorant animadversions upon the Army in the House; particularly in the speeches of Mr. Cox and Prof. Seelye. It will be gratifying to the officers and enlisted men of the Army to know, however, that General Banning, of the Military Committee, has in a conclusive manner replied in defence of the Army. Want of space prevents our publishing his entire speech, but attention is invited to the following extract:

I wish now to call the attention of the House to the economy of this transfer. General Marcy's able letter, in which he reviews the entire subject, found on page 145 of the report, gives the following tables of appropriations for the Indians in 1848, when the management was in the War Department, and 1875, under the present management:

For contingent expenses and for fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	\$6,851,681 96
Pay of officers and clerks in Commissioner's Office.....	75,520 00
Pay of superintendents, inspectors, agents and their clerks.....	136,000 00

Total appropriation in 1875-'76...	7,063,201 96
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The appropriations for the same purposes in 1848 were:

For contingent expenses, etc.....	843,100 00
Officers, etc., in Commissioner's Office...	18,700 00
Superintendents, agents, etc.....	12,678 00

Total appropriations in 1848.....	874,478 00
Difference.....	6,188,723 96

Mr. Speaker, let the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox), who, in the name of Tammany, brandished his tomahawk in our faces a few days since, put this in his pipe and smoke it: the fact that the management of the Indian Bureau in 1848 in the War Department only cost \$874,478 and that last year it cost \$7,063,201.96, or \$6,188,723.96 more per annum under the present management than when under the War Department management. Then, Mr. Speaker, let the honorable gentleman from New York first read in the testimony of Hon. William Welsh, "We could only trace about 25 per cent. of the appropriation to the Indians." Then let him take his slate and pencil and find that the Indians received 25 per cent., or \$1,765,000 of the appropriation, and the Indian ring \$5,297,740.

Mr. Speaker, the economy of this bill, in addition to the fact that it costs more to manage the Indians in the Interior that it did to manage them in the War Department, is sustained by the evidence of General Sheridan, who says:

"If the transfer is made the Secretary of War will modify his estimates for the coming fiscal year \$3,500,000."

A table prepared by Adjutant-General Townsend, found on page 229 of the report, states the amount saved by the reduction of the number of officers in their salaries alone to be \$189,030 annually.

The Indian feels the wrong he cannot understand, and resents it, savage-like, with war. Now, a war is quite as profitable to the Indian ring as thefts from the appropriations. It gives birth to heavy contracts in which, as Senator Windom once computed, a million is paid for every dead Indian, with a doubt remaining as to whether the Indian is dead. Now, Mr. Speaker, these heavy frauds have attracted to the Indian ring all the shrewder rascals of our country. There is no combination that can be conceived by the wicked mind in which such large profits can be obtained so safely. The tenure of office to such is not of long duration. One thief crowds out another, who, satisfied with a fortune, retires from the pursuit. And herein lies the

great advantage of a transfer to the War Department. The officer of the United States Army holds his place for life on good behavior; he has a character to sustain, a reputation to defend; and all in the safe-keeping of his brother officers, who regard the good name and glory of their profession of enough importance to give to it the service of a life. It is not true, as urged, that a disposition prevails on the part of the Army to a bloody extermination of the Indians. All the instances evoked in favor of such argument have occurred after the thieving agents have provoked and stimulated the war the Army is called upon to fight out. A war, we all know, means desolation and death, and in this line our Army has been as efficient as it will be in the better peace policy, when the officer acts as the civil official agent.

Again, Mr. Speaker, much has been said by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Seelye) in favor of the humane and careful management of the Indian in the Interior Department compared with his savage and murderous management by the Army.

One word as to the cruelty and low standard of the American soldier charged in the speech of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts. When that gentleman pictures the soldiers of our Army, as he does, as wanting in morals and carriers of foul disease among the Indians, it is certainly a comfort to the old soldiers to know that the man who utters these statements has never been in and knows but little of our Army, composed as it is of brave men, of whom every American citizen has occasion to be proud, not only for its conduct in Indian wars but in every war in which the country has ever been engaged. Sir, it is not necessary for me to defend its honor, its morality, or its decency against any charges to the contrary made here or elsewhere.

The honorable gentleman is mistaken when he jumps to the conclusion that soldiers are rude and cruel and low. Upon the contrary they are generally tender-hearted and generous men, whose blood is as freely given for the defence of the right as were the gentleman's words spoken in giving publicity to the American soldier's bad character, without reason, without cause, and contrary to the facts.

Mr. Speaker, charges of cruelty and immorality against the men of our Army have been most freely spoken here by gentlemen who would do well to first study the character of the men of the Army before making such wholesale denunciations. The men of the West and the South, and all men who have mingled with the Army, know the charges are not true; while all men who have studied the question have learned, as every man must learn who studies, that it is the Indian agent, and Indian traders, and the Indian ring who debauch the Indian women, steal from the Indian appropriations, and then stir up an Indian war to conceal their wickedness and fraud.

Sir, I look upon this measure as the greatest reform proposed by this House. The defeat of the bill will be a great misfortune both to the Indian and to the country. Its passage cannot possibly make the management worse than it now is, and will, I believe, make it what it should be, firm, honest, just, and kind.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

THE counsel for William W. Belknap filed his rejoinder to the replication of the House of Representatives, on Monday, April 24. A general demurrer is interposed to the first of the two replications, alleging its insufficiency. He next denies the statement contained in the second replications, that he was Secretary of War until and including the 2d day of March, 1876. He then denies the assertions of the replication to the effect that he was Secretary of War until a committee having authority from the House had investigated his official conduct, and asserts that up to the time of his resignation the House had not given authority to any committee to investigate any of the matters set forth in the charges made against him in the articles of impeachment. The last plea of the rejoinder is as follows:

It is not true, as alleged in that replication, that said Belknap resigned his said position with attempt to "evade" any proceedings of said House of Representatives to impeach him (said Belknap), but on the contrary thereof he avers the fact to be that a Standing Committee of said House, known as the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, without any authority from or direction of said House of Representatives, had examined one Marsh, and he made a statement to said Committee, which said statement, if true, would not support articles of impeachment against him (said Belknap), but which said statement was of such a character in respect to other persons, some of whom had been, and one of whom was so nearly connected with him (said Belknap) by domestic ties, as to greatly afflict him (said Belknap) and make him willing to secure the suppression of so much of said statement as affected such other persons at any cost to himself; therefore, he (said Belknap) proposed to said Committee, that if said Committee would suppress that part of said statement which related to said other persons, he, said Belknap, though contrary to truth, would admit the receipt by him, said Belknap, of all the moneys stated by said Marsh to have been received by him from one Evans mentioned in said statement, and paid over by said Marsh to any other person or persons, but said Committee declined to accede to said proposition, and the Hon. Hester Clymer, Chairman of said Committee, then declared to said Belknap that he, the said Clymer, should move in the House of Representatives, upon the statement of said Marsh, for the impeachment of him (said Belknap), unless the said Belknap should resign his position as Secretary of War before noon of the next day, to wit, March 2, 1876, and said Belknap regarded this statement of said Clymer, Chairman, as before said, as an intimation

that he the said Belknap could, by thus resigning, avoid the affliction inseparable from a protracted trial in a form which would attract the greatest degree of public attention, and the humiliation of availing himself of the defence disclosed in said statement itself which would cast blame on said other person.

Believing that the same was made in good faith by said Clymer, Chairman, as aforesaid, and that he (said Belknap) would, by resigning his position as Secretary of War, secure the speedy dismissal of said statement from the public mind, which said statement, though it involved no criminality on his part, was deeply painful to his feelings, he did resign his said position as Secretary of War, at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes in the forenoon of the 2d day of March, 1876, and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day and year last aforesaid, he (said Belknap) caused said Committee to be notified of his said resignation, and of the acceptance thereof by the President of the United States aforesaid, all of which was in pursuance and consequence of the said suggestion so made by said Clymer; and thereupon said Committee declared that they, the said Committee, had no further duty to perform in the premises, and he (said Belknap) submits that while said House of Representatives claims that said Clymer was acting on its behalf in said pretended examination of said Marsh, said House ought in honor and in law to be estopped to deny that said Clymer was also acting on behalf of said House in suggesting the resignation of him (said Belknap) as aforesaid, and ought not to be heard to complain of a resignation thus induced, and this he (said Belknap) is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judgment if the said House of Representatives ought to have or maintain the impeachment against him (said Belknap).

WM. W. BELKNAP.

This rejoinder was filed after the Senate had adjourned, and just before the office of the Secretary of the Senate closed. On Tuesday, during the session of the House, the consideration of a bill was interrupted to allow Mr. Lord, of New York, chairman of the impeachment managers, to present a surrejoinder. The paper was read, and is to the effect that the House of Representatives, in the name of itself and of all the people of the United States, says that the first replication to the plea of Belknap to the articles of impeachment and the matters therein contained are, in matter and form, sufficient in law for the House to maintain its articles of impeachment, and that the Senate, as a court of impeachment, has jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine the same, and that as Belknap has not answered such articles of impeachment or in any manner denied the same, the House of Representatives prays judgment thereon according to law.

As to the first and second divisions of the rejoinder to the second replication of the House to the plea of the defendant, wherein the defendant demands trial according to law, the House in behalf of itself and of all people of the United States, does the like, and as to the third, fourth, fifth and sixth subdivisions of the rejoinder the House asserts that it ought not to be barred from having and maintaining articles of impeachment against the defendant, because it denies every argument in such rejoinder which denies or traverses the acts or intents charged against the defendant, and it reaffirms the truth of the latter; therefore the House of Representatives prays for judgment according to law.

The paper was approved by the House, and the Clerk was ordered to file it with the Secretary of the Senate.

A general press despatch from Washington, April 25, states that it is ascertained from the friends of General Belknap that he feels very much aggrieved at the statement of General Custer, who testified before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that if he had done his duty there could have been no frauds in the management of Indian post-traderships, which are confounded with the military post-traders. Indian post-traders are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and not by the Secretary of War, and are entirely under his control and management. While General Belknap was Secretary of War the disbursements of the Department were over \$330,000,000, not a dollar of which could be expended without his signature, and not a penny of which remains unaccounted for. This fact he intends to show, and he will also show, if he shall have an opportunity, by the testimony of the War and other Departments and their subordinates, and by the division generals of the Army, that for promptness, integrity, and general efficiency his administration has never been surpassed. It has been charged that the practice of purchasing post-traderships is universally practiced, but General Belknap will, if permitted, call every one of the 180 post-traders to refute the hearsay testimony on this point. There has been much said about the ex-Secretary being forced to obtain money corruptly to maintain his extravagant style of living. He has kept a strict account of his housekeeping expenditures, extending over about three years, and his books and bills, month by month, show that, with possibly two exceptions, his expenditures were less than his salary as Secretary. By way of example, his house rent is \$1,500, and has never been more than \$2,500. These facts will serve to indicate his probable defence in his approaching trial. The oft-repeated statement that he made a confession to the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department will be utterly refuted, and the facts brought out will show that the popular prejudice of his case is in many respects unwarranted.

THE *Kearsarge*, *Yantic*, *Palos* and *Ashtelot* were at Shanghai March 14, and in the course of a few days expected to leave for the southern part of the station. The *Saco* expected to leave Yokohama early in April for San Francisco. The *Monowacy* was at Shanghai under repairs. The *Tennessee* was at Shanghai March 14, to sail about the 24th March for Yokohama, and thence to the southern ports of China.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Brooklyn* left Port Royal for Norfolk on the 23d. THE *Tallapoosa* was at the Philadelphia yard on the 22d inst.

THE *Ossipee* and *Manhattan* sailed from Pensacola April 25, for Port Royal.

THE *Brooklyn* sailed from Port Royal April 23 for Hampton Roads, Va. Her arrival has been reported.

A SENATE bill, 568, appropriates \$143,644.47, the balance of \$263,600 decreed by the U. S. D. Court, D. of Columbia, to Farragut's fleet, as bounty for the destruction of the enemy's vessels at New Orleans.

THE *Lackawanna* was heard from at Mazatlan, Mexico, March 23. She had visited La Paz, Guaymas and other ports, and was going to Acapulco. From Acapulco she was going to the Sandwich Islands, and is on the way now.

AN official telegram from Lieutenant Commander H. L. Johnson, commanding the force on the Rio Grande, dated at Brownsville, April 22, states that all reports of forced loan on foreign merchants at New Laredo are untrue.

ON Wednesday evening of last week Commodore J. M. B. Clitz, commanding the *New Hampshire*, left Norfolk for a short leave of absence for New York, to visit his friends in this city.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been in session on board the *Congress*, engaged in the trial of Gunner Omensetter, of the *Brooklyn*, and some sailors from the *Scutara* and *Brooklyn*.

THE *Richmond* and *Omaha* were at Valparaiso. On Feb. 22, the regulations regarding the day were fully carried out by the two vessels, all other vessels in the harbor participating. The *Omaha* sailed from Valparaiso March 1 for Juan Fernandez, to make a survey of those islands. The health of the squadron continues unusually good.

AN exhibition of Lay's movable torpedo-boat at the Washington Navy-yard, April 22, attracted a large company, composed of members of Congress, naval commanders, officers and ladies. The torpedo-boat *Alarm*, anchored off the dock, was used as an observatory to witness the show. At 10.30 o'clock the torpedo boat, sixteen feet long and nineteen inches in diameter, was sent out about a quarter of a mile from the *Alarm*. She was then turned about and ran back to within fifty feet of the starting point, where a torpedo containing two pounds of powder was exploded. The exhibition is reported to have been a very successful one.

THE *Hartford* sailed from Port Royal on the 23d inst. The force heretofore at Port Royal has been scattered considerably. The *Plymouth* and *Vandalia* are in Haytian waters; the *Ossipee* has arrived at Pensacola from Cuba; the *Huron* is cruising in the Gulf; the *Hartford*, *Marion*, *Shawmut* and *Scutara* have gone to Tampico; the *Congress* is coming to Philadelphia, and the *Monongahela* to Portsmouth, N. H. This distribution of the force disposes of the proposed drill and exercises at Port Royal for some time to come at least.

A NAVAL General Court-martial was ordered to convene at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 27th inst., for the trial of Lieutenant Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., of which Commodore Patterson is senior member. The following officers compose the court: Commodore Thomas H. Patterson, president; Commodore John C. Beaumont; Captains John H. Russell and Walter W. Queen; Commanders Lester A. Beardslee, Montgomery Sicard and Frederick Rodgers; and Captain Henry A. Bartlett, U. S. Marine Corps, Judge-Advocate.

MR. Ellis has introduced a joint resolution, H. R. 103, to appropriate \$30,000 to make a proper disposition of the remains of the officers and crew of the monitor *Tecumseh*, lost in Mobile Bay. The wreck has been sold to a wrecking company, who propose to blow it up, and the resolutions ought to pass, because, as the preamble states: "The blowing-up of said monitor in the manner proposed would scatter and destroy the remains of the noble officers and brave men who lost their lives in the service of their country, which would greatly injure the feelings of the relatives of the deceased, and would be a scandal to the age and a disgrace to the nation."

A BILL before the Senate (S. 726), amends section 1485, R. S., to read as follows. The same bill has been introduced into the House (H. R. 3026): "Sec. 1485. The officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall take precedence in their several corps, and in their several grades, and with officers of the line, with whom they hold relative rank, according to date of commission: Provided, That any officer heretofore promoted, or who may be hereafter promoted, to a higher relative rank without the issue to him of a new commission, shall take precedence in his corps and grade, on assimilated rank, and with the officers of other corps with whom he holds relative rank, according to the date upon which such promotion occurred, or shall hereafter occur." Sec. 2. That 1486 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us, that "the training ship *Juniata*, Commander S. D. Greene, stationed at Baltimore, Md., was the scene of a fatal accident, on Monday, the 24th inst., occasioned by the falling from the foretop, while exercising, of Charles Chautler, one of the enlisted boys. Deceased survived but a few hours, expiring at 11 p.m. the same night. The funeral took place the day following, at Fort McHenry, the officers and men of the *Juniata* following his remains in a body to the grave, attended by a military escort from

the fort, and the Second Artillery regimental band. The services were signally impressive, and the unusual honors shown the deceased, testified alike to the excellence of his character and the general estimation in which he was held by both his officers and shipmates. He was a native of London, Canada, and was looked upon as the most promising lad in the ship."

LATE advices from Hayti report the revolution against the Government to be increasing in extent and power. The two Haytian war vessels sent to blockade Jacmel, had sold out to the insurgents, which proceeding gave rise to a very uncomfortable feeling at Port au Prince. Rumors of trouble at Cape Haytien, in the northern part of the republic, had been received at the capital. April 2, the British steam sloop *Druif* left Port au Prince for Jacmel, and the *Vandalus* followed on the 7th, en route to Kingston for coal and stores. The *Plymouth* started on a short cruise for target practice, on the same day, but was recalled by request of Mr. Bassett, the American Minister, who believed an outbreak in Port au Prince likely to occur at any moment. The French gunboat *Guichen* rescued the women and children of foreign families from Jacmel, and carried some of them to Jamaica, and others to Martinique.

THE Committee on Naval Affairs has asked leave to print its report, which is likely to be granted by Congress. A sub-committee will proceed to New York in a few days to investigate the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Of the testimony thus far taken, the *N. Y. Times* Washington correspondent says: "It will be remembered that the sub-committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs was to examine at Philadelphia into the tar transactions between E. G. Cattell and the contractors, and to obtain any evidence showing the relations between Cattell and the Secretary of the Navy. It is reported that the testimony taken shows that E. G. Cattell, or 'Lije,' as he is called, has been obtaining margins from other contractors besides Matthews, of New York, and that in all at least three hundred thousand dollars has been paid to him. There is no evidence to show that the Secretary received any of this money, directly or indirectly. 'Lije' swears that Mr. Robeson never received a dollar, and never knew anything of the transactions which he had with the contractors. At the same time it is said to be shown that there were some business transactions between him and the Secretary, as, for instance, the exchange of accommodation paper. Cattell swears that in these transactions no money ever passed to the Secretary which has not been fully repaid. It seems to be clearly established that he traded on his supposed influence through his brother, the ex Senator, with the Secretary of the Navy, and that he was well paid in his transactions."

FROM the U. S. flagship *Hartford*, 2d rate, Port Royal, S. C., April 20, 1876, Alex. Frank, Coxswain of your paper contained an account of how the noble racer *Wake Snakes*, of the U. S. Congress, pulled around the harbor of Port Royal, flying a finely worked cock on a blue flag. On the *Hartford* we saw that cock and, thinking that it was intended as a symbol of championship, and not as a 2d or 3d rate cock, we dropped our race boat, the *Daring*, into the water and proceeded to challenge the dauntless *Wake Snakes*, to a race of any distance at any time; but instead of boat pullers, we were met by sea lawyers, and instead of stakes, excuses. First they excused themselves on the ground that their boat could not pull fourteen oars. Their boat has pulled several races with fourteen oars, and we cannot see why it should not now; but however, we offered them thirty seconds, which is double the usual allowances, in lieu of the two oars, on a five mile race. Their next excuse was, 'you have sweeps and we have only oars.' We offered them our sweeps and we would take their oars, but it was no use, they would not race the *Daring*. To see if they had any race in them the next day, taking our third cutter, a very inferior boat, we challenged them again, but their 'cock of triumph' refused to show his game. As for our eventually withdrawing our challenge, there is no use in that, as the *Wake Snakes* can't pull, won't pull, and we don't see anyway to make her pull; so in future she may fly her poor little barn-yard fowl in peace and look for 'lucky' chances. The *Daring* is open to pull any duckyard built boat in the world a five mile straightaway race."

DESPATCHES from Commander J. N. Miller, commanding the U. S. S. *Zuacora*, dated Brisbane Roads, Australia, Feb. 14, report the arrival of that vessel at that port, Feb. 10, and give the results of deep sea soundings after leaving Kadavu, Fiji Islands. Thirty-two casts were made, making a total of one hundred and seven casts, between Honolulu and Brisbane. The ship had light airs and calms until within 300 miles of Australia, when a S. E. gale was encountered, which drifted her from the great circle route. The gale lasted six days, during which only two casts could be made. The soundings between Kadavu and Walpole Island, near New Caledonia, showed a moderate and tolerable regular depth of not greater than 2,165 fathoms—the least being 1,372 fathoms. Between Walpole Island and the S. E. end of New Caledonia, the greatest depth was 1,109 fathoms. Passing within sight of the Isle of Pines, the depth from there gradually increased from 469 to 2,055 fathoms, at cast in lat. 23 deg., 41 min. S., long. 165 deg., 04 min. E. From this the depth gradually decreased to 645 fathoms in lat. 24 deg., 58 min. S., long. 163 deg., 13 E. The next three casts were respectively 810, 993, and 715 fathoms. The next, taking at the commencement of the gale, in lat. 25 deg. 30 min., S. long. 159 deg. 09 min. E., was 1,383 fathoms. Drifting then to lat. 26 deg. 01 min. S., long. 156 deg. 04 min. E.—a cast showed 2,634 fathoms. The soundings show that from the 100 fathom curve of the coast line the bottom drops suddenly to 2,400 and 2,600 fathoms; but so far as the nature of the bottom and the depth of water pertain, the entire route between Honolulu and Brisbane, via the Phoenix Group and the

Fijis, is an easy and practicable one for laying a submarine cable.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *N. Y. Herald* writes from Norfolk, April 20, that the old line-of-battle ship *New Hampshire*, Commodore J. M. B. Clitz, fitting out for Port Royal, is in commission, and has a large portion of the stores for the Port Royal station on board. She will doubtless be ready for sea about the 1st of May. She is a quaint, picturesque old time craft, armed, when she was fitted for war service, with three tiers of guns, and manned by 600 or 700 blue jackets, and perhaps a full thousand. In those good ancient days, when the old "74" hove her huge form into the "Straits," she, or ships of her class, were the boast of the Navy. Even now old officers relate, with a pardonable degree of pride, that they were in sister ships in the Mediterranean squadron as lieutenants, or midshipmen, when old Blank flew his broad pennant at her main, and when the frisky youngsters of the ship used to exchange shots "on the field of honor" with arrogant English "Luffs," who didn't like the cussed Yankees, and told them so in insulting language, often accompanied by a blow. Those frisky "youngsters" are now veterans on the retired list, and with them have gone out of date the good old fashioned sailing ships—the schools for the American sailor. But one of the type remains in commission, and that is the *New Hampshire*, bluff bowed, high pooped, and broad of beam, if she is a little stubby in length, as compared with the clipper models of the present day. A small battery of antique guns for saluting purposes rest in their old fashioned wooden carriages on the spar deck, and add the faintest suggestion of warlike purposes to the grand old ship. She is to be the store-ship of the Port Royal station, and her immense storage capacity adapts her perfectly for the business. Her quarters, both for officers and men, are wonderfully roomy, well lighted and ventilated, precisely the kind for tropical service such as they encounter in the waters of South Carolina. It is probable that she will sail to her port of destination, unless her presence is immediately required, in which case the steam sloop-of-war *Ponchatran*, Captain T. Scott Fillebrown, will probably tow her. The coasters driving up and down the North Atlantic will enjoy a real treat to see the old three decker ploughing along under sail, like a stray Flying Dutchman, revisiting the scenes of her early exploits, and when once quietly moored in the capacious roads of Port Royal she must long remain an object of great interest to the residents of the interior of the country, who make regular excursions to the harbor to see a man-of-war. On the monitors work is being pushed as rapidly as the limited amount of funds allowed by the department will permit. Although a number of them have come out of the hands of private contractors "ready for service," it is found that some of the work had to be gone over again, as it was in some cases slighted by the constructors. The *Lehigh*, Commander George A. Stevens, is the farthest advanced, and will doubtless sail for Port Royal, conveyed by the *Ponchatran*, early next week. Under the new regulations the monitors are expected to make their passages alone, relying on their own power. Of course they will be accompanied by a convoy to look out for them if anything goes amiss, but it is understood to be the department's intention to cultivate among the officers and men of the iron clads a feeling of complete reliance in the vessels and in themselves. If there is no change in the present plans all of these vessels will sail for Port Royal by the 1st of June, and it is not probable, in view of the great expense of putting them out of commission and laying them up, that they will again be placed in ordinary before next winter, as in case of any trouble with Spain or Mexico they would prove exceedingly handy at any season when active operations can be carried on afloat or ashore. The crews may be reduced to the minimum to keep the vessels in order, but no general disbandment of the personnel will occur while the horizon is dark with the threatening clouds. The sloop-of-war *Alliance* is lying at the dock at the yard manned by a solitary ship's keeper. The ship can be put into commission in a very short time if needed, and it is likely that she will be made ready for sea by Naval Constructor Brush in July next. She is a handsome craft, carrying six guns, and fitted with compound engines which promise to give her good speed. Men, employed by the owners, are at work dismantling the old sailing frigates *St. Lawrence* and *Macedonian*, recently sold at auction, and when they are cut down each one deck they will be sent to New York to be repaired and fitted out as merchant ships, for which purpose they are very well adapted, as they are strong and staunch and great carriers. The frigate *Savannah*, also sold, is lying at the wharf at the Navy-yard, but there appears to be no signs of any work going on on her. Private yards do not now a-days turn out such ships as these old craft. They were built in the strongest manner, of live oak, copper fastened and put together to stand Old Ocean's batterings for a century. Of course, they were no longer of any value to the Navy when the steam engine was adopted as motive power. They will make capital merchantmen, and will last for an age.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 20.—Passed Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt, to the *Wyandotte*.

APRIL 22.—Commander R. F. Lewis, as Inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeon George F. Winslow, to duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

APRIL 24.—Assistant Paymaster Geo. A. Deering, to the *Ajax*, at Port Royal, on the 5th May next.

DETACHED.

APRIL 20.—Surgeon D. McMurtre, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer, from the *Wyandotte*, and granted eight months' leave from the 30th April, with permission to leave the United States.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant-Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, from

the Dictator, and ordered to report in person at the Navy Department.

APRIL 22.—Commander Chester Hatfield, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to command the iron

clad steamer *Nantucket*, at Norfolk, Va.

Commander E. C. Merriman, from the command of the *Nantucket*, and ordered to command the *Adams*, at Boston, Mass.

Surgeon J. M. Flint, from the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Paymaster A. W. Bacon has reported his arrival home, having been detached in charge of the Naval Depot at Rio de Janeiro, on the 31st March last, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

Gunner Moses A. Lane, from the receiving ship *Sabine*, at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 24.—Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke, from the *Ajax*, and ordered to return home and settle accounts.

APRIL 25.—Commander O. F. Stanton, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the temporary command of the *Nantucket*.

Lieutenant Commander Nicoll Ludlow has reported his return home, having been detached from the Brooklyn on the 18th inst., and has been granted four months' leave of absence.

Lieutenant E. D. Tausig, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Juniata, at Baltimore, Md.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander George Brown, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for one month from the 2d May.

To Master C. E. Vreeland, attached to the *Alert*, at New York, for fifteen days.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence of Chief Engineer John S. Albert has been extended one year from April 10, 1876.

DELAY REPORTING.

Passed Assistant Engineer John L. Hannum has been authorized to delay reporting for duty on board the receiving ship *Worcester* until May 2.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral James H. Strong, from April 25, 1876.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Commander Chester Hatfield, to command the *Nantucket*, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

Lieutenant Wm. S. McGunagle, to take effect on the 8th October next.

The resignation of Chaplain George W. Smith accepted, to take effect on April 30 has been revoked, and he has been placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending April 26, 1876:

Charles Chantler, second class boy, April 17, U. S. S. *Juniata*, at Baltimore.

John Brown, seaman, April 15, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Scott Sproul, beneficiary, April 17, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

DETACHED.

APRIL 15.—Second Lieutenant S. H. Gibson, from the U. S. S. Congress, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Second Lieutenant W. F. Zeilin, from the U. S. S. *Hartford*, and ordered to command the Marine Guard, on board the U. S. S. Congress.

Second Lieutenant S. J. Logan, from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to command the Marine Guard, on board the U. S. S. *New Hampshire*.

CHANGES ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

APRIL 14.—Lieutenant L. C. Paine detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Monongahela.

Lieutenant Wm. Watts detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Master John Downes detached from the Congress and ordered to the Dictator.

Master L. C. Heilner detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Monongahela.

Ensign W. S. French detached from the Marion and ordered to the Catekill.

APRIL 15.—Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green detached from temporary duty on board the Mahopac and ordered to resume his duties on board the Swatara.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson detached from temporary duty on board the Saugus and ordered to resume his duties on board the Monongahela.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Steele to attend to the medical duties on board the Mahopac in addition to his present duties on board the Catekill.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. J. Cronger to attend to the medical duties on board the Saugus in addition to his present duties on board the *Ajax*.

APRIL 17.—Midshipmen C. H. Amsden, C. A. Corbin, and E. D. Boswick detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Hartford.

APRIL 18.—Ensign J. C. Freeman detached from the Shawmut and ordered to the Brooklyn.

THE Japanese Bell suspended in the grounds of the Naval Academy was presented, July 12th, 1854, by the

Regent of the Lew-Chew Islands, a dependency of the Empire of Japan, to Commodore Matthew C. Perry,

at that time the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Squadron in the Asiatic Seas, and Minister Plenipotentiary charged with the duty of opening intercourse

between the United States and Japan. After the death of the Commodore, March 4th, 1858, it was presented to the Naval Academy by his widow, in fulfillment of his wish. A copy of the Japanese inscription on the

bell having been made by a citizen of Japan, Cadet-Midshipman J. G. Kunitomo, now of the Second Class of the Naval Academy, and transmitted to the Japanese Legation at Washington for translation, the following was very kindly furnished:

In the eighth year of Eiraku and of Kanoye Tora, of the reign of the King of Lew-Chew, Kei-shi-yo-ho Ho-o

offered a prayer of benevolence for the people, and afterwards ordered a large bell to be founded. He did this as an act of thanksgiving, and presented it to the temple of Daizen Anji, in the kingdom, in order that the King might reign prosperously, and live long, and that the people of the three worlds—Heaven, Earth, and Hades—might be saved from infernal doctrines; and therefore it was that he instructed Shokoku Ansai, to frame this inscription: "This beautiful Bell has been founded, and hung in the tower of the temple. It will awaken dreams of superstition. If one will bear in mind to act rightly and truly, and the Lords and Ministers will do justice in a body, the barbarians will never come to invade. The sound of the bell will convey the virtue of Fushi, and will echo like the song of Tsuirai; and the benevolence of the Lords will continue forever like those echoes."

The 20th day, 10th month, 7th year Keitai. (Corresponding to the year 1456.)

SHU EISHI, Chief Priest of the Temple.

EMONOSKE FUJIWARA KUNITOMO, Founder of the Bell.

YONAFUKU CHUSEI, Presl. of the Hanging-Ceremonies.

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ALL officers, and the elder officers of the Army especially, will read with interest the article on "Our Recruiting System," from an officer whose memory goes back to the days before the war with Mexico, and whose criticisms on our recruiting service are the results of an experience dating from the days of those men whose discipline "created a little Army of 7,000 men who marched from Corpus Christi to the city of Mexico, always confronted by a well-disciplined army of Mexicans of more than four times their number."

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CAVALRY SHOEING.

OF the different arms of the Service, the cavalry has from the earliest times been the most expensive and delicate. Horses are always getting killed or lamed, backs get sore, epizootic sets in, and the conclusion of the whole matter is, that it is far easier to get and preserve a large force of cavalry soldiers than it is to keep them mounted in a campaign.

Towards this great trouble of maintaining a cavalry force intact, two things have essentially contributed. One of these is defective saddlery and saddling, the other defective shoes and shoeing. The former defect is very hard to cure. Every form of saddle has been contrived, but not one has yet been found that can be called absolutely safe from giving sore back to a horse, in a week's marching under a careless rider. We have probably in this country come as near to a perfect military saddle as any nation that ever tried it, and the close and snug equipment of our cavalry chargers has very little with which serious fault can be found. Still, it must be confessed that even with McCLELLAN saddles, sore backs are not unknown, where there are many green recruits; and even an old soldier will sometimes allow them to set in undetected. Thanks, however, to a late order, we are glad to say that it seems probable that in future, whatever the state of their backs, the feet of our cavalry chargers will be freed from the toe-cracks, quarter-cracks, scratches, corns, contractions, and numberless ills to which all horses have been supposed to be naturally liable, but which in fact are generally only of artificial growth, and dependent on vicious methods of shoeing. From most of these evils the cavalry service will in future be saved in the United States by the adoption of the report of a board of officers on the horse and mule-shoes best adapted for Army use, which was published in G. O. No. 7, W. D., A. G. O.* The board unanimously decided on recommending for the cavalry service what is called "the GOODENOUGH Horse Shoe," which will therefore probably become the future cavalry shoe in America.

The old practice of farriery assumes as its starting point that the "frog" of the horse's foot is tender, and must be protected from the ground. With that object the heels of the shoe are, in most cases, raised and the toe lowered. In winter time the horse is placed on a triangle of three points, known as toe and heel corks. In summer the toe corks are taken off, because there is no longer danger of slipping on ice; but in heavy working horses, the heel corks, or at least thickened heels, are almost invariably retained. The consequence is that the horse shod under the common system is tipped forward on his toes, just as a man or woman is tipped forward when wearing high-heeled, thin-soled boots. They look

very pretty to be sure, but in a long walk such boots can hardly be called conducive to comfort. The horse, mounted on heel corks, is no more comfortable than we in high heels; but the difference between the two cases is that we can take off our boots, whereas the horse, not being able to do this, can only stumble and get corns, which he does constantly. The frog, being lifted from the ground, is also generally pared away, and the foot nicely hollowed out inside, so as to present a very neat and symmetrical appearance to the eye of the farrier. The heel is also in most cases cut away so as not to touch the ground, and the shoe being nailed far back, keeps the only soft part of the foot compressed as in a vice. The result is the same as in the case of the Chinese woman of fashion. Nature conforms to the fetters, and the foot becomes contracted. If this does not happen, it cracks; or, becoming feverish and dry, breaks out in eruptions, called variously "scratches," "grease-heel" and other names. Sometimes the feverish compression of the foot causes injuries more internal, beginning with corns and ending with navicular disease.

That all these diseases of the foot are caused by imperfect methods of shoeing, is confidently asserted by the partisans of the method which is now recommended by the board. That their position is absolutely unassailable we are not prepared to say. That can hardly be said of one side of any question in the world. That many facts confirm the theory is indisputable. In a wild state going barefooted, the horse is not liable to any one of the diseases mentioned. If barefooted horses be ridden or driven over hard ground at rapid pace for many successive days, the horn of the hoof chips or wears off at the toe, and the horse finally becomes tender, and must be withdrawn from service and put on soft ground, with rest, till his hoof grows again, which it does very rapidly. If we can keep this horn from being chipped off, we can use the horse indefinitely. To do so, an iron band has been for ages nailed to the insensible wall of horn that protects the foot proper, and this is called a horse shoe. Taking nature for our guide, it would seem that this band should be confined entirely to the protection of the rigid and insensible horn. Nature provided the latter to shield the sensitive foot, and if it be itself shielded with a still stronger and tougher material, the work is accomplished. The natural tread of the barefooted horse, on his sole, with the heel and frog on the earth, is not altered. This has been the method pursued by the Arabs and Moors for ages, as we learn from General DAUMAS' "Horses of the Sahara," and the testimony of the Emir ABD-EL-KADER, therein quoted. For rough cavalry work over all sorts of ground, in a country compounded of desert plains and barren mountains, almost exactly resembling in its description our own Indian frontier around the Rocky Mountains, with horses working like our cavalry horses, carrying weights ranging from 250 to 300 pounds, on marches averaging from thirty to fifty miles a day, these Arabs use horse-shoes as light as the plates with which we shoe our race-horses for the course, and of soft iron. These shoes they keep on till they drop off, and they become so much battered and dented by travelling as to seem to be incorporated with the substance of the foot, after they are worn as thin as paper. Yet, with these light shoes, so inadequate, according to the notions of our farriers, to the work, the Arabs of ABD-EL-KADER's day (contemporary with our own Mexican War) made marches, according to General DAUMAS' testimony, of which we have no idea, and never an unsound foot was to be seen among all their war horses.

On the same principle as that on which the Arabs have worked for ages, the "GOODENOUGH Horse Shoe" is made and fitted, and the test of experience had been successfully passed for many years, before the official seal of approval was set upon it by the action of the board referred to in G. O. 7. The new shoe is only half the weight of the old clattering machine, it is only fastened to the toes, the heels being left free to expand as nature made them. The heaviest work coming on the toe, the shoe is thickest at that point, and only half as thick at the heels, where there is little or no pressure, the elastic cushion provided by nature in the frog taking off the concussion of the foot on the ground. To fit the shoe, only the wall of the foot is cut away flat, sole and heels and frog being left as nature made them. The shoe

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is fitted cold, and can be taken just as it comes from the factory, and applied, even by an ordinary trooper of intelligence, after a little teaching. Only one thing can be said against it for Army use. Its universal adoption will deprive the company farriers and veterinary surgeons of half their occupation, and, therefore, they are all apt to fight against it. The work of a smith at the forge has hitherto consisted mainly in reshaping factory shoes, cutting off heels, turning them up, putting on corks, and burning a hot shoe into its bed. In future all this will be changed. Even an anvil is not necessary, for a wagon tire has been found all sufficient to open out or close the heels of a "GOODENOUGH SHOE" to fit a given horse. Its use will abolish all the old devices of bar-shoes and patent shoes of all kinds to open out contracted heels, which only require to be left to time and nature to open themselves out. In the class of horse owners and country farriers there will no doubt be, as there has been, great opposition to a method which goes dead against the common idea that the frog of the horse's foot is tender and cannot be trodden on without injury. In the Army, thanks to the action of the board, we shall have at last a rational system of horse-shoeing that will in due time rid us of all our cripples.

WHAT the English quarterly and weekly reviews together are to England, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is to France, holding a higher and more exclusive place as a critical authority than any one of the English periodicals. It is, interesting, therefore, to present the estimate of our American soldiers by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in contrast with that recently put forth in the *Saturday Review*, usually known in England as the "Saturday Reviler." This estimate is found in a review of SHERMAN'S Memoirs, which opens the number of the *Revue* for the 1st of April, and occupies thirty-nine of its ample pages. We shall translate a portion of it for the JOURNAL another week, meanwhile contenting ourselves with the extract which follows, and which shows the temper in which the writer of the review approaches the study of the campaigns of our late war. First showing why it is that he gives the chief place to GRANT and SHERMAN, among the heroes of a contest which "brought to the front rank a crowd of remarkable men," the writer goes on to say:

"GRANT and SHERMAN are the offspring of their own works. Soldiers by education, but familiar only with the principles of military art, they were brought suddenly face to face with the difficulties of a great war, without any tradition to guide them, but also without any routine of the past to hamper them. They solved these difficulties with a sagacity, an originality, which all the world may study with benefit, and the brilliancy of their career is in proportion to the number and éclat of their achievements. GRANT, better served by opportunity at the beginning of the war, distanced SHERMAN. Taciturn, but endowed with the clearest intelligence, he held in his hands without entanglement all the scattered threads of military operations which embraced a continent. His immovable tenacity ended by triumphing over all obstacles. He is to-day President of the United States. As to SHERMAN, the most clear sighted, the most enterprising, and the most resolute of all the American Generals; he, who with ideas as bold in execution as in conception, struck the final blow, he is General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States."

THE Naval Committee of investigation continues its peregrinations, but until we have some more authentic statements than those which appear in the daily papers, it is impossible to speak with confidence of the results of their investigations, which are conducted in secret. In Philadelphia, while in a hotel room pursuing their inquiry, with closed doors, a piece of plastering fell from the ceiling and landed on Mr. Whitthorne's head. This led to the discovery that some reporter, more "enterprising" than the rest, had hired the room directly over head and bored a hole through the floor and ceiling, on the side of the chandelier, and was busy, with one ear to the hole, taking down the testimony. Led into the presence of the Committee, their sense of the ridiculous was so excited that they let the offender go, first binding him by solemn oath not to tell what he had heard. We hope they won't take him out and drown him in Lake Ontario, as the Masons did Mon-

GAN, if he does tell. It would be a pity to reduce the number of the reporters who have a conscience about first hearing the conversations they report.

THE Deficiency bill for the year ending June 30, 1876, was reported in the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations, April 17, 1876. It appropriates the following sums for Army uses: Quartermaster's Department, \$7,788.35; Commissary Department, \$300,000, for supplies for posts supplied through the Upper Mississippi; for the War Department Centennial Exhibition, \$18,500; for the pay of the Army from June 15 to June 30, 1875, and to meet any deficiency for the current fiscal year, \$1,165,000; to meet claims for arrears of pay previous to 1874, \$732,349.16; for various Army deficiencies for the same period, \$142,833.94. As the appropriation for the deficiency of Army pay is in the original bill before the House, and in the bill as reported to the Senate, there is no doubt that it will pass, if Congress finds time to pass any appropriation bills at all, which they can hardly fail to do if the Government is to continue.

THE current week in Congress has been dull on naval and military affairs, save for one thing, the debate on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This subject has been on the carpet all the week, and the occasion of speeches without number full of eloquence and interest on both sides. The bill was finally passed Friday, April 21, by a vote of 130 to 94. The question was entirely unpolitical, and seemed to be honestly debated on a difference of opinion, the arguments on both sides being exceedingly earnest, and Republicans and Democrats being equally divided on the subject. The bill provides for the performance of Indian Bureau duties by Army officers, including those on the retired list, the latter to be placed on full pay when on such duty. The Secretary of War will have the same control of the system as that now enjoyed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Quartermaster and the Commissary Department will control all supplies for the Indians. Indian traders will be placed under the same control as Army post traders, and sales of arms and ammunition to Indians are prohibited. The act will go into effect on the 1st of July of the present year, and a census of all Indians is to be taken at once under direction of the War Department. All Christian churches are to be placed on an equality on Indian reservations, and provision is made for the naturalization of every Indian who wishes it, in the ordinary manner, on proof that he has supported himself and family for five years, and is able to control his own affairs in the habits of civilized life.

The advantages of the bill are in economy and safety. In the mere matter of transportation and purchase of supplies, General SHERIDAN, in his testimony, calculates an annual saving of three and a half millions of dollars, the average cost per pound of transportation in the Indian service being just double that of the same thing in the Army. A further reduction of expense is expected in the diminished number of posts. At present the agency is first established and the post afterwards. In a transfer to the Army the agencies will be made to conform to the posts, and unnecessary agencies abolished. Under the present bill officers in charge of Indian affairs will work through the department commanders, and each will have complete control of the Indians in his department without clashing jurisdictions.

There is no doubt that the general features of the Indian Bureau Transfer Bill will be found generally beneficial to the public service. Whether the result will be equally beneficial to the Army remains to be seen. The first effect will be doubtless to subject it to much unpleasant criticism from the friends and pensioners of the present system of Indian management. At all events the new bill after the fullest discussion purely on its merits has passed the ordeal of the House, and its passage is a deserved compliment to the Army. It is earnestly to be hoped that its road through the Senate may be smooth. The old way is acknowledged to be bad, and it is time the new one had a fair trial.

Apart from the Indian Bureau Transfer Bill, the following are the only items of interest in Congress for the past week. Bills introduced: S. 762, to transfer the duties of the Board of Health, of District of Columbia, to the Surgeon-General; S. 763, to change date of commission of First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry; Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, submitted a resolution: That the Secretary of the

Navy be directed to furnish to the Senate an estimate of the cost of establishing a depot of naval supplies, and a naval station, on the Government land on Big Tybee Island or Cockspur Island, in the State of Georgia; H. R. 3250 and 3254, to reorganize the Navy; H. R. 3253, to change position of First Lieutenant Walter F. Halleck, U. S. A., retired on Army list; H. R. 3203, for a pension to the widow of Lieutenant-Commander Wilson McGunnigle, U. S. N. Bills passed and approved: Joint resolution, H. R. 85, authorizing issue of U. S. Arms to the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C.

S. 764, went through the Senate. It authorizes the reception of Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch's diamonds from the Khedive free of duty.

Reported adversely, H. R. 2237, for the relief of Captain J. T. McGinnis, 13th Infantry, and the petition of Robert Danley, engineer, U. S. N.

H. R. 3102, lately introduced, amends article 53 of section 1634, Revised Statutes, to provide "that no officer ordering a court or other revising authority shall withhold his decision thereon for a longer period than thirty days after receipt of the record of the proceedings of such court."

THE Congressional Committees continue to neglect their normal business, and to pursue the devious paths of "investigation" in the good old fashioned star chamber style. The cunning and ubiquitous reporter continues to steal their secrets, which appear, colored to suit, in the various party papers. The latest sensations in the line are, first, those of General Ingalls and Don Piatt of the Capital in the matter of "moth contracts," and, second, the "lunatic witness." The "moth case" brought out two facts, first, that Mr. Piatt or General Ingalls has made a false statement, as to the latter being influenced by money in the matter of moth preventives as applied to Army clothing; second, that Piatt received \$22,000 for his share of profits on the aforesaid preventives furnished to Government by Cowles and Co., and that he was aware that out of \$400,000 paid by Government for the use of the process \$300,000 was clear profit. In the eyes of the world at large, who are apt to look on 300 per cent. as somewhat usurious profit, these facts, as admitted by Piatt, may tend to damage his credibility when he takes issue with General Ingalls. The latter testifies that the process was at least effective, for that in 1872, moths could be gathered in quarts in Army storehouses, whereas in 1874, after use of the process, hardly a moth or moth egg could be found.

The "lunatic witness" was the cause of much trouble to Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, chairman of another committee. He told a terrible story how President Grant had seduced the lady to whom witness was engaged, and then, repenting, had implored the witness not to divulge his bad conduct, because it would ruin him politically, and further that the President came to his bedside the very night before, to repeat the entreaty.

The unfortunate question of a curious member elicited the reply that the President did not come in the flesh but only in the spirit, and the committee began to see the point. The witness was insane. Mr. Mutchler does not like to investigate any more charges against the President.

THE *Galaxy* magazine for May says, editorially:

"Not less unreasonable than the reduction of the President's salary to the old standard is the proposed reduction of the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy. There was sound sense and justice in the argument by General Hancock against the proposed reduction. He called attention to the fact that in adopting the military profession the officer relinquishes some of the dearest rights and privileges of the citizen; that he subjects himself to a new and stringent code of law; he submits himself to constant and irksome restrictions upon his freedom of speech and liberty of person; his movements are entirely dependent upon the will of others. These indeed are no trifling sacrifices, and General Hancock might have added to them the fact that the officer of the Army or Navy is precluded by the circumstances of his profession from entering upon those profitable speculations which are open to all other men, clergymen, perhaps, excluded. For these sacrifices the officer receives nothing in return but the understood 'security of place and pay so long as he is worthy.' This is indeed the understanding, the unexpressed but no less binding compact, in virtue of which he assumes his commission and places his person, his time, and his ability at the service of his country. To deprive him of this is to break faith with him. There could be no surer way of lowering the morale of the Army and Navy than such a failure to meet the reasonable expectations of their officers. Nor do the people demand any such reduction as that which is proposed. As we have before remarked the people are not unwilling to pay their servants well. What they do desire and demand is honest Government and the cessation of jobbery and corruption. And to bring these to an end there is no surer way than to pay public officers of all kinds well. For if they do not pay them well we may be sure that their places will be filled by a sort of men who will pay themselves. The people want not cheap men, but men of ability and character; and ability and character cannot be had for nothing in these days, or for little. One of the members of Congress who advocated the proposed reduction pointed out that the pay of a general officer was now greater than that of a judge of the Supreme Court. So much the worse for us, that we pay the members of the highest bench of justice in the land so little. The proper reform would be to raise the salaries of the judges. Wise economy is a good thing; but to pay the guardians of the nation's honor and the nation's justice less than the salaries of first rate salesmen and cashiers in mercantile business is neither wise nor safe."

THE appointees to the Military Academy are already gathered at West Point, having been ordered to report on the 18th of April. Their presence was required thus early in order to fill the Corps of Cadets to its maximum in anticipation of its coming visit to Philadelphia, where they will present themselves among the attractions of the opening Centennial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ANOTHER RAY OF LIGHT.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The author of "Thoughts on Naval Administration," in chapter xv., says: "The only real drawback to the almost perfect success of the *Merrimac* and class, was the character of the machinery, designed by the *ad-hoc* naval engineer." When informed—through the columns of the *JOURNAL*—that the machinery was designed by engineers *not* of the Navy, he modified it, in a supplement, by blaming it on the boilers, which were of the Martin type.

Again, he pronounces the machinery of the *Wyoming* and *Iroquois* successful. Now, let us see. These two vessels were of a class of competitive ships, designed and built by different firms. These two were, it is true, very successful, but they had *Martin* boilers.

LUCIFER.

A VALUABLE REPORT.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In the opening clauses of his report for 1875, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction uses the following language: "It is well known that wooden vessels will rapidly deteriorate, and much more rapidly since steam has become the principal motive power." On reading this, one might suppose that the scientific remedy of the age, to wit, the iron-framed ship, would be recommended by Mr. Hamilton to the consideration of the Hon. Secretary. Not at all. After stating that wooden steam ships rot rapidly, the conclusion arrived at is: "The Government, to be prepared for any emergency which may arise, must have on hand enough of well seasoned timber to build seventy-five vessels at least, with despatch, all of which could be built in six months if the materials were ready." That is, as wooden steam ships do rot, and will rot, therefore, we must keep on hand material enough to build seventy-five more of them, so that there may be always a good supply rotting, for political emergencies similar to that which occurred in the Boston yard some time ago, about the period of Messrs. Gooch and Frosts' candidature for re-election. This is a valuable suggestion, and certainly merits the consideration of Congress.

REFORM.

AN AMERICAN "CANTEEN."

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Having had in operation since November, 1873, a co-operative association of the officers and enlisted men of Company A, 6th Infantry, which was organized to secure articles of merchandise commonly used by soldiers, at a reasonable cost, and its subsequent success having fully sustained the purpose of its institution, I respectfully forward you a brief explanation and report of its operations, with a copy of the "rules" for its management, for publication in the *JOURNAL*, if you see fit.

The idea of co-operation was drawn more immediately from the Army and Navy Co-operative Society of London. The title "Canteen" was derived from the British synonym for sutler.

The company officers are included in the association, as to them, see rules 3, 4, 7, certain administrative functions are committed.

The enlisted men determined the amount of the subscription fee. Were the canteen being organized now, I should recommend that the fee be fixed at not less than five dollars. The larger the capital the greater the advantages in the beginning.

Rules and Regulations for the Management of the "Canteen," Company A, Sixth Infantry, composed of the officers and enlisted men of Company A, Sixth Infantry:

1st. Each officer of the company upon the payment of five dollars, and each enlisted man on the payment of three dollars, is entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the canteen.

2d. The subscription money and percentage on sales will constitute the canteen fund, for which the commanding officer of the company will be responsible to the company as treasurer.

3d. The canteen fund will be disbursed pursuant to resolves of the company council of administration, by the commanding officer of the company, for the exclusive benefit of the members of the canteen, in the purchase of articles of merchandise, wearing apparel, cleaning materials and groceries, and such other articles as are not furnished by the Subsistence Department, and are not allowed to be purchased out of the company fund proper.

4th. The council of administration shall take monthly inventories of stock and cash on hand, and audit the accounts on the first day of each month (and they will determine the selling prices of articles).

5th. The first sergeant is the keeper of the canteen. He shall keep a book in which shall be recorded every invoice of stores, their cost and selling prices, the individual accounts of members only, an expense and cash account (and an account with the treasurer).

6th. All purchases will be paid for at the next ensuing pay day, or if the purchaser prefer, when the articles are delivered.

7th. No sales will be made to any but members of the canteen, except by authority of the council of administration, neither will unnecessary quantities of an article be sold to any one person. Nor shall any one member be allowed to purchase on credit to exceed ten dollars per month, except by special authority of the council.

8th. The money subscribed, and ten per cent. of the

value of his purchases, will be returned from the canteen fund when a subscriber is discharged from the service of the United States.

The accounts of the treasurer are kept similarly to the account of the company fund. All expenditures for the canteen are credits. All receipts from members are debits. It is settled monthly and certified as to correctness. The accounts of individual members are kept by single entry and itemized. When paid in full a line is drawn below. When carried to a new page the total amount of previous purchase is carried forward in red ink, so that the percentage to be returned to a member discharged is readily determined.

Since November 1st, 1873, and to March 1st, 1876, total goods purchased.....	\$2,642 84
Total subscriptions returned to members at discharge.....	76 09
" Per centage (10) returned to discharged members.....	54 16
Balance.....	863 88
Total subscriptions paid in.....	176 00
" Sales of merchandise.....	2,813 89
" Mdse. on hand.....	649 96
Total assets.....	\$3,688 85
Liabilities—	
Mdse. sold to deserter unpaid.....	4 50
Subscriptions to be returned at discharge.....	100 00
Per centage to be returned when stock is entirely sold.....	292 68
Undivisible surplus.....	\$3,292 68

This surplus will average an annual accumulation of about \$200, at an average profit on the goods sold of twenty per cent. It is the purpose of this organization to gradually accumulate a fund which shall be large enough to purchase, for cash, at one time, if necessary, the needed annual supplies. When this fund, which should be about \$2,000, is attained, the ultimate object will have been secured, namely: To be able to purchase all that is needed for its members, and to supply them with the same at prices just sufficient to cover cost and freight charges.

In case a deserter leaves an unpaid bill, debit the succeeding invoice, and thus repair the capital. The following, from the subscription account, will indicate the value of the investment of members at the date of discharge:

	Sub. Ret'd.	Per cent.	Total Ret'd.
Sergt. J. R.	3 00	2 46	5 46
Pvt. P. McG.	3 00	5 02	8 02
" C. G.	3 00	7 89	10 89
" J. T. S., after 3 months.....	3 00	1 05	4 05
" J. H.,	3 00	1 44	4 44

Each member gives to the first sergeant lists of such articles as he wishes; these are consolidated, and the treasurer transmits his order to some reputable mercantile house with which preferable correspondence has been opened in advance, or to some officer stationed at a good market, who will cheerfully attend to his instructions.

But little additional time or care is required to conduct the business of the "canteen." The rules given are ample. The system could be incorporated readily by War Department order, with the economy of companies, and it will practically increase the purchasing power of the soldiers, thirteen dollars per month, from fifty to one hundred per cent.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. S. POLAND, Capt. 6th Infantry,
Bvt. Lt.-Col., U. S. Army.

U. S. MIL. STATION, STANDING ROCK, D. T.,
April 5th, 1876.

FACTS IN NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In the former articles under the above heading, we pointed out a few of the inaccuracies of the author of "Thoughts on Naval Administration," when he treated of steam engineering. We will now, by your leave, call attention to one of his many inconsistencies. This is, his denunciation of the Bureau of Steam Engineering under entirely different practice. And here it will be well to recall to mind that the appointment of the Chief of the Bureau is a political one; that is, the incumbent is liable and likely to be removed by the President at the beginning of his term of office, just as a Secretary of the Navy may be; and that his successor is selected from the older chief engineers. It follows from this, that uniformity of practice and ideas is not only improbable, but almost impossible, in succeeding terms. Nor will the proposition to substitute a constructor-general for the chiefs of two bureaus be likely to make the slightest difference in this respect. For, suppose in the selection of that man, we obtain the "one-idea specialist" so deplored in chapter xv. of "Thoughts," and that he has force of character enough to stamp his individuality on all the constructions which he has charge of; in due time he has a successor, who, in endeavoring to avoid the inevitable unpopularity of his predecessor, will almost surely tend to the opposite extreme.

Now, let us consider two eras in the existence of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. While Mr. Isherwood was its chief, our Naval practice was to use steam of tolerably high pressure for that day, in cylinders of smaller diameter than was usual, to carry expansion only to a moderate extent, to discard independent cut-off gear, and to use vertical tubular boilers. This practice has received the utter condemnation of "Naval Officer." As time passed, and other men became chiefs of the bureau, the practice also changed, until we find compound engines adopted, probably on account of their economy; expansion carried almost to the extreme; independent cut-off gear applied even to the low-pressure cylinders; entirely different boilers used, on account of the higher pressure which later practice not only sanctions but necessitates. In short, there has been so radical a change, that one of the signers of the report of the Board of Experts recently said that he had decidedly modified his opinion of the bureau practice as set forth in that report.

To the dispassionate mind it would seem impossible that both of these systems of practice, so diametrically opposed, can be equally deserving of censure approaching abuse; and we have seen that the charge which "Thoughts" makes, that the bureau goes from one extreme to another, is inherent in the system, that his proposition is no improvement, and that if the bureau had never deviated from its first practice it would have met the same violent opposition.

ANOTHER NAVAL OFFICER.

ARMY ABUSES—OUR RECRUITING SYSTEM.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

VARIOUS, but not well directed, efforts have been made at different times, to ascertain the cause of the great number of desertions from our Army, and why it is that in times of peace we are able to obtain only the indifferent class of men which now makes up the great mass of our Standing Army. It appears to me that an inquest into this matter is very much like an inquest the object of which is to ascertain the cause of the death of a man who has been run over by a freight train. To any observing person who has been even one decade in the Army, the reasons for our getting an indifferent class of men, and for the great number of desertions, are perfectly plain. I will here remark that I have been in the Army for considerably more than a quarter of a century, and I know something of garrison life long before I became a commissioned officer. I am sure, too, that I have been a tolerably close observer of the men who enter the Army as private soldiers, and if length of years does not bring wisdom, it brings experience, which is sometimes of more service than talent.

Those of the older Army officers who may read this, I will ask to look back and try to recollect the general appearance of a garrison from 1835 to 1840, or even up to 1845. What a change is there in those of the present day! Then, at certain hours of the day, nearly every man off duty could be seen furnishing up his belts, cleaning his buttons, or polishing his flint-lock musket. Every available nail about the quarters would support the newly pipe-clayed belt; and how scrupulously neat and trim would the men look at guard mounting, or at dress parades and inspections! The uniform coats and trousers were many of them brushed until they were threadbare, and the buttons were scrubbed until the American eagle was well-nigh obliterated; but the pay was but \$7 per month, and the allowance of clothing was not large. And the discipline of these men! Have we had anything like it since the Mexican War? How those trim-looking fellows would rise to salute the passing officer, and what perfect mutual respect appeared to exist between the officers and the men! It is true that the discipline was rather severe at times. Those respectable-looking old gentlemen we see about the adjutant's office about the time of guard mounting are not generals, as they look to be. They are only captains or lieutenants, and you will perceive that nearly all of them carry canes, and woe be to the enlisted men of their own companies, or of any other companies, if they should forget their manners and show anything but the most profound respect to the passing officer.

But the youngster will say, perhaps, "Nous avons changé tout cela," and "it is only in Russia that the cane comes in daily requisition as a means of discipline." That may be true, but we can forgive those old gentlemen when we consider what a little Army of heroes they prepared for us.

From the close of the last war with England, up to 1860, the promotion in our Army was very slow. Those gentlemen with the canes, of whom I have spoken, are Captains Belknap and Morris, and the scarcely less venerable looking gentlemen near them are First Lieutenants Alexander and Montgomery, while the slim waisted young gentlemen, with rather newer uniforms, are Second Lieutenants Field and Phil. Barbour. We have been in a 3d Infantry garrison, but if we had gone into any other garrison of Infantry or Artillery, we would see a similar group of officers, of different grades, assembled around the adjutant's office, at guard mounting, on a June morning. There was Colonel Bankhead, of the 2d Artillery, with his snuff-box and bandanna in his left hand, and his cane in his right, cracking his jokes and poking fun at Major Zantinger, while Lieutenants Sedgwick and Barry and Job Duncan and Bob Allen and Hunt and Shackelford, would compose the admiring audience. If we could skip over to old Fort Jesup, where the 2d Dragoons were quartered, we would see a devil-may-care crowd assembled around the office of the adjutant, the like of which we ne'er shall see again. We would see Colonel Twigg and Colonel Harney, Captains Ben Beall and Lloyd Beall, Lieutenants Blake, Ker, Thornton, Pike Graham, Charley May, Seth Thornton and Fowler Hamilton, Tony Hill and others of that dare-devil regiment—nearly all of whom are now gone. Or had we gone to Fort Leavenworth late in the fall or winter, we would have seen Colonel Stephen Kearney, surrounded by such men as old Nathan Boone, John Burgwin, Ben Moore, Bob Johnston and Tom Hammond. The soil of Mexico drank the life blood of not a few of those gallant gentlemen, as they were leading the trim fellows of the pipe-clayed belts to a glorious victory.

These were the men and that was the discipline that created a little Army of 7,000 men, who marched from Corpus Christi to the City of Mexico, always confronted by a well disciplined army of Mexicans of more than four times their numbers. Could we do it again with an equal number of our troops? Perhaps we might, but I doubt it very much. It must not be supposed that the vigor and ambition of the old captains of ante-bellum were diminished by those years. How well I recollect Casey, of the 2d Infantry, whose company had been left at Mackinac during the greater part of the Mexican War, and who joined the Army

just as the attack upon Chapultepec was to commence. Casey went directly to Persifer F. Smith, who commanded one of the divisions, and said he: "General, I have been left out in the cold in this war up to this time, and I wish to lead the storming party, with Fred Steele (his lieutenant), into that place," pointing to the castle. And they did lead it, too, and every one knows how gallantly it was done. Casey at this time was a captain of more than twenty years' service. But he knew his men, and while old Simon Drum hammered away at the castle over the heads of Casey and his men, they walked into the breaches as they would have walked across the parade. Poor Drum! An hour after the castle fell, he and Benjamin (his first lieutenant), his first sergeant and half his battery were in the agonies of death. They were some more of those fellows of whom I have been speaking.

But all this is digressing from the subject of recruiting for the Army.

Let us look back thirty years and take a glance at the recruiting sergeant and the rendezvous of those times. The old sergeant has been long enough in the Service to become a little portly, and those were the days when the grog was issued, and it is more than probable that the sergeant did not elect to commute his ration. But he is the perfection of neatness in his dress, and nothing can be cleaner than the rendezvous and its surroundings. With that bit of rattle, that scarcely ever leaves his right hand, he thwacks the raw country boy into some shape, and he enforces more habits of cleanliness, obedience and discipline into him in one week than he ever dreamed of before. Our recruiting stations thirty years ago were generally in such towns as Rochester, Utica, Buffalo, Richmond, and other still smaller towns. We did not get such a large proportion of the rowdy element as we get now-a-days. A very large number of the recruits sent from the Utica rendezvous in 1839 were native born. They may have been what is called a little shiftless, and not over fond of work—if they had been they would not have enlisted. But they were not vicious, and they made reliable, faithful soldiers. And those were the men who made up our little Army of 7,000 men who went to Mexico.

Who are the men who enlisted since our big war of the Rebellion? Take any detachment of two hundred men that arrives at the headquarters of a regiment for distribution, and you will see precisely the same five classes of men. There is the regular bummer, who, after a streak of ill luck, has gambled away his last dollar, and who has borrowed just enough to get his face shaved—except the purple-dyed moustache—and washed himself into sufficient comeliness to pass the doctor and to cheat the lieutenant of the rendezvous. This recruit is thoroughly vicious, and he only enters the Army in order to stay long enough to plunder the silly fellows at the post he is to join after the next pay day. He finally leaves soon after, and in less than one year hence he will turn up at another rendezvous, where another lieutenant will take him under another name, and thus make the Government pay another \$1,000 for worse than nothing.

Then there is the old drunkard. He has sobered up long enough to pass the doctor and the lieutenant, but he has only been enlisted for six weeks, and he has been beastly drunk for a score of times in that period. He will be of no use to the Government; on the contrary, he is an intolerable nuisance. The Government feeds and clothes him; in return for which the fellow spends his time either in the guard house or the hospital, until he deserts.

Then there are a score of boys in the detachment, recognizable at a glance as bad boys—runaways from home—with sallow faces and cheeks full of tobacco and mouths full of oaths. They will all be discharged as minors in a few months, at the solicitation of some more or less influential politicians who know the boys' fathers, who are generally small politicians, and who must be kept in good humor. These boys each cost the Government five hundred dollars, and they have never been of one moment's service.

Then, fortunately, there is a class of men who are really of some use, but their numbers are, unfortunately, small. They are sober men, of the proper age; not vicious; rather of the "ne'er do well" order. They have no trade, and if they have, they are not disposed to work at it. They enlisted for the reason that they had failed in everything they had undertaken. They will do well enough if they have some one to think for them and to direct them firmly, and this class is about the only useful one we get. It is true that we occasionally find men of education—listless characters—who serve out their time faithfully, and I have seen not a few cases of men who had been reared in luxury, and who were men of real refinement, in the ranks of the private soldier, and who had for one, two or three enlistments borne reputations as fine soldiers; but their cases are rare.

BELL THE "EVIDENCE MAN."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I see that the name of one C. S. Bell has been circulating pretty freely through the papers, as an "evidence man." This man travelled through Texas just after the war as a newspaper agent, and got money from several persons (myself among the number) for newspapers, which he promised to send. I never heard any one say that they got their paper, but have heard several say they did not. I never got mine.

L. R. HALL, 2d Lieut., 7th Cavalry.

BAYOU SARA, LA., April 15, 1876.

THE new class of torpedo-boats about to be introduced into the English navy will be the swiftest of any vessels in the fleet, and the name which will be given to the first one now building will be the *Lightning*.

THOUGHTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—CHAPTER XVIII. (CONTINUED).

"The nation that controls the sea controls the world."

The Bureau Work of the Admiralty Board Continued.

Bureau of Detail, Record and Discipline.

THE duties of this bureau should comprise all that relates to roster, rewards, punishments and matters of military and naval law and discipline, including such duties as pertain to the office of the Judge-Advocate-General and Solicitor of the Navy, and the Governor of the Naval Prison, and such minor prisons as may be established at dock yards. It should be charged with the safe keeping of the log books, official papers, and records of the Navy, including the records and history of ships, officers and enlisted men as well as dock yard and other employes, and it should have cognizance of the preparation and publication of the Navy Regulations, Navy Register, and Detail List, as well as the preparation and dissemination of all General and Special Orders and Circulars, which may be issued from time to time by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the information or well being of the naval service.

It should have cognizance of the detail and orders for general or special employment of all officers, seamen, marines and other persons in the naval service, but should regard in all instances the recommendations of other bureaus in such special cases as have been mentioned, and bring such matters to the notice of the Assistant Secretary for his decision. All orders to service should bear the approval of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, except in the cases of commanders-in-chief of fleets, first class naval stations and chiefs of bureaus, which should be signed by the Secretary of the Navy himself.

All details and appointments to general or special service should be made in strict accordance with the general or special roster books compiled and prepared from the records of the naval service.

In time of peace the detail of all officers of and above the rank of commander should be made six months before the order is given to "proceed to duty."

It should keep the record of all punishments inflicted on board of naval vessels and at naval stations, as well as the records of general and summary courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and the records of the naval prison. Attached to the record of each commander, "captain," "commodore" or admiral, should be the punishment and desertion record of the ship, squadron or fleet he may have commanded, together with such remarks or statements in regard to the same as the officer concerned may deem it necessary to attach thereto, and this record should be kept in such wise as to be readily referred to by commissions of inquiry for promotion to higher grades.

It should, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary, draw up for the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, "the petty punishment code," which should prescribe specific punishments for all petty offences on shipboard not specially enumerated in the act for the better government of the Navy.

It should draw up for discussion by the full board such plans for the improvement of the personnel of the Navy as may be required by the exigencies of the times.

It should prescribe the etiquette, ceremonies and uniform of the Navy, subject to the approval of the Assistant Secretary.

It should keep the records of all Boards of Inspection and Examination, whether of ships, stations, officers or enlisted men, and employes.

All reports and communications received from ships and stations, relating to the duties of this bureau, should be immediately referred to it by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary for opinion and preservation in its archives.

It should keep the records of all officers and important employes in such wise and manner as to be able to give at once if called for, the full and entire official history of said officer or employe.

It should be required to publish once every four years the full and complete official record of every officer borne on the rolls of the Navy who may have been on that roll at any time during the previous four years, and all officers should have the privilege of calling attention to such errors and omissions as may exist therein, and having said records corrected if it be found on examination by a commission of inquiry that it is just so to do.

It should have charge, under the direct supervision of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, of the Detective or Secret Service Corps of the Navy, the employes of which corps should be known solely to the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and chief of this bureau, and its reports and archives should be kept apart from all others by the registrar of the secret service division, which officer should be a permanent appointment during good behavior, and have the pay and emoluments of a commander in the Navy. The business of this Secret Service Corps should be the detection of frauds and abuses in the dock yards and the naval service generally.

It should recommend to the Assistant Secretary such officers and others as it may regard as worthy of special notice or advancement to posts of honor and responsibility.

The representatives of this bureau on shore should be the commandants of stations and chiefs of staff; and also, flag officers, "commodores," captains, commanders, and officers commanding vessels.

It should estimate for the cost in detail necessary to carry out its duties as defined, and these estimates should be minute and carefully prepared.

All orders to commandants of stations and others relating to matters connected with this bureau should be prepared under the direction of the chief of detail, record, and discipline, and submitted for the approval of the Assistant Secretary, and when favorably

endorsed by him should be transmitted to those to whom applicable, who should thereupon be held rigidly responsible for the execution of the same. It should determine upon and recommend all books, forms, blanks, etc., required in the execution of its work as defined, and should keep its financial accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; the account for secret service, however, being kept separate from all other accounts, and the details private unless called for by Congress or the President.

The chief of this bureau should from time to time make such recommendations to the Board of Admiralty at its meetings as he may consider advisable or necessary for the interests of the Navy or the Government, and a careful and exact record should be kept of all such recommendations, together with the discussion relating thereto, if discussion should be had, and the reasons given in full for the approval or disapproval of the same.

(To be continued).

THE President has sent to the Senate the names of Captain Joseph P. Farley, to be Major, and First Lieutenant E. M. Wright to be Captain in the Ordnance Department.

THE *New York Times* says: "In his testimony before Clymer's Committee, General Custer stated that while at Fort Abraham Lincoln he refused to receive a certain amount of corn, believing that it had been stolen from the Indian Department; that he reported the facts to the War Department about September, 1875; that no action was taken upon his report, and that subsequently he was obliged, by orders from the War Department, to receive the corn. Mr. Clymer applied to the Secretary of War for a copy of General Custer's report, and the Secretary has replied saying: 'I have caused a careful examination to be made in the office of the Secretary of War, the offices of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General for the report stated to have been made by General Custer; but no report of that character can be found, nor is there any record of the receipt of such report, or of any directions to General Custer from the War Department or any of its bureaus respecting this subject.'

THE *Cheyenne Leader* has been interviewing the scouts and other employes of the Big Horn Expedition, and arrives at the same conclusion as the newspaper correspondents, as to its failure and the cause thereof. It says, among other things, that General Crook evinced dissatisfaction with his command when leaving here, and although he said little, it was easily seen that he was not at all pleased with the prospects for the success of the expedition. Crazy Horse was surrounded and completely surprised, and had General Crook's orders been obeyed, the band of this predatory chief would now be scattered to the four winds, and Crook, upon the defeat of Crazy Horse, would have immediately marched upon Sitting Bull, and, in our opinion, the Sioux question would have been settled, or very nearly so, by this time. Instead, he was obliged to abandon that idea and return. Another expedition, with experienced officers and men, probably from the 2d and 5th Cavalry regiments, is now being organized by General Crook, and within a month will be en route to Sitting Bull's headquarters. There will be more "toolishness" about the business, and we expect to see grand and beneficial results attained by the second expedition.

GENERAL J. M. Hedrick has printed in the *Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier* a long letter, in which he says that "the garbled and distorted statements which the Clymer Committee has permitted to go to the country" have induced him to make to his friends a statement of what he said and of his connection with the post-traderships. He states that he was appointed post-trader at Fort Concho, Texas, but allowed the incumbent of the post to remain to close out the stock, dividing profits with him, his share amounting to \$2,000. Not long after he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and resigned his post-tradership. Subsequently, with a Mr. Leighton and Captain Tilletson, he secured the posts of Forts Fetterman and Buford and A. Lincoln, and took a third interest in profits. His total profits since 1870 amount to not over \$15,000. He adds: "That the business done has been fair and honorable is testified to by General Hazen, one of the few Democratic officers in the Service, and who has been in command at Fort Buford almost all the time since Mr. Leighton's appointment. I have a letter of his before me in which he indorses Mr. Leighton and his business management in the highest terms. This is significant, considering the well-known hostility of General Hazen to the President and General Belknap. . . . I had no other connection with the post-trader business, except in 1869-70 to aid in getting Mr. J. C. McCormick, of Omaha, appointed at Fort Laramie, with an understanding then that McCormick, Leighton, and myself were to run it, but which arrangement was never consummated, and out of which I never received anything, except that Mr. Leighton paid me for my travelling expenses to and from Washington some two trips in 1869-70, pending the appointment."

THE contemplated visit of some of the officers of the Life Guards to Berlin, where they were to play polo, has been forbidden by high authority. The entertainment of the Englishmen was organized on a lavish scale, but it is thought that the officers would hardly appear to advantage in that ultra-military capital galloping about, out of uniform, on small ponies, and engaged in a game with no character of Kriegspiel to justify it. Meantime, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, is trying to introduce the game among the New York bloods, and has imported thirty Mexican ponies to experiment upon.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The office of the association will hereafter be at 23 Park Row. Notice is given that the superintendent of the range at Creedmoor has been directed to hereafter strictly enforce the rule requiring all members using the range to exhibit their membership badges or tickets, whether known to him or not, it having been impossible to otherwise prevent its use by those not entitled to do so. Annual membership tickets for 1875 have expired; tickets for 1876 can be obtained at the office of the association, or from the superintendent upon the range.

RIFLE TEAMS.—Considerable discussion has been excited among the New York National Guard as to whether or not the teams from the different regiments who shoot in the fall matches of the National Rifle Association should hereafter be composed entirely of non-commissioned officers and privates; or, in other words, whether officers should be excluded. Inquiries have been instituted through the different regiments as to their opinion in the matter, with varying results. Colonel Valentine, the Inspector of Rifle Practice of Second Division, reports that the Fifth Brigade are unanimous in favor of the change, and that in the Eleventh Brigade the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh regiments are also in favor of it, and the Thirty-second opposed. In the First Division the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments are in favor of the change; the Twelfth and others are opposed to it. Unless the feeling in favor of it is very decided throughout the National Guard no alteration will be made in the constitution of the teams, as it is not intended by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice to introduce any change which is not desired by the great majority of the regiments. Although the majority of the different organizations heard from so far appear to favor the project, yet the opposition by the minority is so strong that it is not probable that any alteration will be made.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The champion pin offered by Mr. Conlin for the first full score made standing at a 200 yards Wimbledon target reduced in proportion for the range (110 feet) was won by L. V. Sone, April 20, at Conlin's gallery. He made the unequalled score of ten consecutive bull's-eyes (1 1/3 inches in diameter) off-hand. The following is a record of the best scores out of 50: L. V. Sone, 50; W. B. Farwell, 49; Chas. A. Cheever, 48; C. E. Blydenburgh, 47; Wm. Hayes, 47. Mr. Sone has also made 94 out of 100, same conditions.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—A correspondent writes us from this regiment as follows: Your usual and fair criticisms are I think somewhat marred by the use of the term "trick" in your account of the drill of Company B, Seventh regiment, in a late issue, and also by the statement you make, as a fact, that in the fix bayonets the clasp was not fully turned. As a file-closer and the squad instructor I must positively deny your statement. The men are carefully taught that the only way to fix and unfix bayonets is to turn the clasp in either case as far as it will go. This I know, and my experience of fifteen years in handling a piece convinces me that unless the clasp is fully turned in the "fix" the bayonet must come off by any sudden movement of the piece.

We are glad to insert the letter of our correspondent, as we always are those of any gentleman in the National Guard, whether he takes issue with us, or not. If in our account of the drill of Company B, Seventh New York, we have unintentionally wronged them, we cheerfully withdraw the statements. In the instance now in question, however, we are convinced by ocular evidence that our remarks were in the main true as to that particular drill, for we were watching very carefully and noticed what we mentioned in a good many men. Our impressions were confirmed by the fact that the "unfixing" followed the "fix" almost immediately, and that there was no intermediate "charge," which would have, of course, deranged the bayonet. We may have been deceived, however, and are willing to concede that if the clasp was in all cases turned fairly then the mechanical accuracy of the motion was very remarkable. Turned or not, the "fix" and "unfix" are very effective movements for a show drill, and no regiment that we know of comes near the Seventh in their execution.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—On Friday evening, April 21, this regiment held a battalion drill, guard mount, dress parade, and review at the Hippodrome, New York city, commencing at about 8 p. m. with guard mount. It is well known that for many years past the Eighth has been a quiet regiment, not much given to show drills and small in numbers, while at the same time it has always been almost exclusively American in its material, and a very fair representative of the old militia system of New York. Under the changes that have come into the militia system the Eighth has not prospered for some years, its numbers having been quite small at one time. Still it has always maintained its reputation as a good solid working regiment, if not large or brilliant. The late disbandments, however, have materially altered the Eighth, through the entrance into its ranks of a large number of recruits from the old Fifty-fifth, almost all Germans. This accession of numbers has filled up the regiment to about one and a half times its former strength, and the German element now constitutes about one-third of the whole working strength of the regiment. Last year for parades the Eighth generally turned out ten commands of eight files; now it can show ten of twelve files, which was the strength it showed in the Hippodrome on Friday night.

A large audience had assembled, larger and finer than greeted the Twelfth, a result due to the fineness of the night. The guard mount was executed with two guards, new and old, the old drawn up at the site of the supposed guard house. Adjutant Johnson mounted the guard in excellent style as far as he himself was concerned. He evidently knows his business perfectly, and does it well. The officers of the guard were pretty green. For the sake of the exhibition it is a pity some old officers who had served on actual guards were not put on this duty. A real guard mount, rattled through in first class style, is quite a pretty sight, and has its moments when the ceremony is imposing. A slow guard mount is wearisome. In this case, there was no need to keep the old guard standing so long in the ranks waiting for the new guard to be mounted. To make the illusion perfect there should have been a tent, and the men should have been lounging about in groups or hidden away, waiting till the new guard was ready to march. An imitation of the real thing and posting of sentries would have been quite a pretty sight, well done. However, the guard mounting and review by the officer of the day were quite good in their way. The men were steady, and the march by platoons was very good. The worst trouble about guard mounting in a room is the noise of the drums, which drowns officer's orders, and causes apparent mistakes from the misunderstanding of words. The two guards finally marched off in column of fours, and the line formed for dress parade, with 120 full files. There was a very scanty allowance of subalterns in this, many gaps appearing in the

line of officers at open order. The dress parade occupied fifteen minutes, and was very well done. The men at the left of the line were not as steady as might be wished, but when we remember the last drill of this regiment that we saw at the arsenal, we must recognize that the change and improvement have been amazing. A little while ago the new recruits resembled a flock of sheep, and many of the new officers seemed to be perfectly bewildered at any sudden change of formation. At the Hippodrome the men were prompt and active, still a little green, but perfectly collected, and the officers much improved. The dress parade was followed by a good and steady review. The inspection part of this was excellent. The close of the passage was spoiled by the loss of distance of the guides, causing several large gaps in the line at the wheel up, and taking over five minutes to close. Colonel Scott lost his head a little here, it seemed to us. Had he covered his guides and dressed his companies on them before wheeling he would have saved four clear minutes and a good deal of confusion. General Varian, Third Brigade, with his staff, received the review. After review the regiment broke up, and reformed for battalion drill. Here it did very well indeed. The arsenal and armory practice stood it in good stead there. The movements executed were column of fours formed into close column in every way ordered by the tactics; ployments and deployments from line; column of companies and wheels into line; columns of divisions wheeling into line, etc. Double column of companies and fours was also formed and deployed, and the renowned Black Crook March, which is merely double column of fours made from the centre of a hollow square, very well suited for a mixed audience. All of these movements were done fairly, some very well, not one badly. The regiment, with all its green material, showed the effects of Colonel Scott's long and faithful work, and deserved the rounds of applause which it received at the close of the drill. To make a first class regiment the Eighth still needs a good deal of work. The German part of the regiment is still very raw, and needs most training. Of course this arises mainly from the difference in language between them and the American portion of the regiment, and their difficulty in understanding commands. Nothing but constant practice will eradicate it. The German officer of the National Guard who has set the best example in this matter is General Vilmar, whose staff is exclusively Anglo-Saxon.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Thursday evening, April 20, this regiment did a bold thing, hiring the Hippodrome and calling together four or five thousand people to see the men illustrate Upton's Tactics in the School of the Battalion. The immense size of the building enabled them to give the first really satisfactory drill we have seen this winter, and it was from beginning to end a complete success. At 8 p. m. the audience began to come in, Dodworth's band treating them to some very good music of the military kind. At 8:15 p. m. the band and drum corps moved out of the way, and Adjutant Murphy, glittering in the full glory of epaulettes, aiguillettes, etc., marched in with his guides and formed the line for drill, the companies coming out of the lower regions of the great circus in all directions. The line was beautifully formed in one minute and a half, with eight companies of sixteen full files, and turned over to Colonel Ward. Then commenced a drill, which lasted, including a final review, for one hour and a half without stopping, and illustrated every movement in the school of the battalion, except the firings and single rank formations. From first to last every motion was carefully and accurately performed, without a balk or blunder. The movements were as follows: 1. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left; 2. Close column on the left; 3. Change direction by the left flank; 4. Deploy on second division; 5. The same movements by the opposite flank; 6. Right; 7. Advance and retreat in line; 8. Advance by the flank of companies and divisions and back into column of fours, with all the modifications of which these movements are capable to both flanks; 9. Close columns and deployments; 10. Column of companies on the march and on right into line; 11. Double column and deployments to the front and either flank; 12. Change of front in line and repetitions of former movements; 13. Rest, followed by review before General William G. Ward, commanding First New York Brigade.

As we said at the beginning, these movements were executed perfectly, and only one officer made a blunder the whole evening. As he is one of the very best in the whole regiment, and his mistake due to nothing but temporary oblivion of his surroundings, we shall not specify it. It was all the same to the audience, who did not seem to see what had happened. There was, however, one more serious defect in the drill, which should be noticed, as we have repeatedly mentioned it in noticing other regiments. This was the absence of the proper quantity of markers, and the use of general guides for that purpose. The tactics provide (par. 372) for four markers, and the duties of general guides are entirely distinct from theirs. In the Twelfth they only had two, and used a general guide at each flank for the others. The consequence was that every change of direction and every line formation was delayed by shouting for markers who did not know their business, and the general guides had too much trotting about to do. For a show drill above all others this should not have been allowed, as delays fret and weary an audience.

The review was a very fine sight, the men standing as stiff as statues, and the dress parade, which followed after a reformation, was equally fine. The ceremonies closed about 10:30 o'clock, and were followed by a ball which lasted all night. The crowd which would have attended was somewhat thinned by the fact of a driving rain setting in at about half-past seven, but there were over four thousand people as it was. We congratulate the Twelfth on this its first great success. Its raw material has been put into excellent shape in a very short time, and does credit to one of the best bodies of officers in the State service. In this respect the drill was an object of praise. Before going to Philadelphia, however, the metronome is needed in every company for the manual. It is much improved, but nothing like that of the Seventh yet, and it ought to be just as good. Nothing that we know of but the metronome will do this to the extent required for a show drill. Metronomes only cost from six to twelve dollars with or without a bell and according to finish, and no regiment ought to be without one, if it wants a good manual.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—This regiment will assemble at the armory, in full-dress uniform, on Thursday evening, May 4, at 8 o'clock, for dress parade and review by Brigadier-General Ira L. Beebe, commanding Eleventh Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y. Admission for others than members of the regiment in uniform will be by ticket.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment, except band and drum corps, assembled in fatigue uniform at the armory for drill and instruction on Thursday, April 27, at 8 o'clock p. m., and will come out in dress uniform, at the armory, on Tuesday, May 2, for review by Mayor Schroeder, at 8 o'clock p. m. Members are notified that the first installment of the Centennial assessment of five dollars is to be paid to commandants of companies, on or before May 1. This will insure an overcoat at the expense of the regiment.

Members failing to pay this first installment will, under no circumstances, be furnished with an overcoat under regimental auspices.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—This regiment held a guard mount, review, battalion drill and dress parade at the "Rink," Sixty-third street and Third avenue, New York, on Monday night, April 24, with eight commands of twelve files for drill. The entertainment opened with guard mount at about 9 o'clock. The audience present was decidedly slim, for which we were exceedingly sorry. The Sixty-ninth deserves better of its friends than that. The Rink has a fine large space for drill, broader than the Hippodrome, but not so long. The appearance of the men was exceedingly good, and their uniforms neat and handsome, while physically the Sixty-ninth is one of the very finest regiments in the city. The men are tall strapping fellows as a rule, and remarkably quiet and orderly in demeanor. They seem to have more self-respect, and look more like real soldiers when they are off duty, than any regiment we have seen. Here, unfortunately, our praise must end. With every desire to see the Sixty-ninth prosper, we must confess that we were woefully and immeasurably disappointed at the way in which the regiment was handled during the ceremonies previous to battalion drill. The guard mount was not a guard mount at all, it was a mere tissue of mistakes, and all lay at the door of the adjutant, who did very badly. We feel sorry to say this, but this officer cannot claim exemption any more on account of being fresh to his duties. He has been at them now a whole winter, and ought to have learned them. After the guard was formed, the men did not even know enough to count in fours, the supernumerary file closers actually came to the front with the sergeants and corporals of the guard, and revealed themselves as fourteen corporals all in a row; the officers of the guard were clumsy and confused about their platoons, and the adjutant seemed to think all was serene. This will not do. There were old soldiers in those ranks here and there, as we could see, and no officer has a right to make a fool of a regiment, company or guard. General Varian was present at the guard mount, and after it the regiment was formed with eight commands of twelve files, and turned over for review with fixed bayonets. The effect of the bungling at guard mount was plainly noticeable in the review. Colonel Cavanaugh did not seem to be himself. He had lost his presence of mind, and did not handle the regiment as neatly as he usually does, while the men looked sulky and the officers seemed demoralized. The consequence was that the review was a poor one, and a little unsteady, the final wheel up leaving gaps. The review was followed by a battalion drill, where the first good work of the evening was done. The Sixty-ninth always does better after an hour's hard work. All the formations from column to line and back were tried and done well, and the last state of the regiment was better than the first. The trouble with the whole thing was that the ceremonies had not been rehearsed often enough. Battalion drill is very useful, but goes for little at a show drill where ceremonies are everything. The want of practice in these ceremonies put the Sixty-ninth at a great disadvantage in the present case. It does not affect their character as a regiment. We would sooner take the Sixty-ninth out to service to-day than any show regiment. But it does expose them to a good deal of ridicule from rival regiments which they do not deserve, to be put up for a show drill in ceremonies which they have not practiced, in which the adjutant's part is essential, with an adjutant who does not know his business, and who will not or cannot learn it. It is unjust to the regiment, and mortifies them without necessity.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—Company C, of this regiment, held an exhibition drill at Irving Hall in full-dress, followed by a reception and ball, on Wednesday, April 19, with sixteen full files. The cards announced commencement at 9 and dancing at 10 o'clock, but it was nearly a quarter to ten before the company marched in. They looked very handsome in their neat blue uniform and white belts, and at once went to work, passing through the whole school of the company except the firings. As a rule they did very well, and as an ordinary drill there was very little fault to find with their performance. As an exhibition drill, we are compelled to confess that it was not up to the mark. The movements in Upton's Tactics are now-a-days very simple, and a long continuance of them becomes pretty monotonous. To make them interesting, the greatest mechanical accuracy is requisite, such as obtains in the Seventh New York. Then they are pretty to look at, from the sense of order satisfied, from the rhythmic time of movements executed by many men in unison; and they generally please an audience, if not prolonged to an unreasonable extent. We are far from saying that this style of drill is useful beyond a training to habits of order and obedience; and in noticing the drills of the Seventh we have frequently pointed out that it is not a matter for very great pride, inasmuch as the very best of these show companies may be, and generally is, ignorant of the vital duties involved in real military life. At the same time, if we must have show drills, let them be the best of their kind; and these the Seventh gives us in better shape than almost any regiment in the United States, now existent. To bring out a company for a show drill and then treat an audience to mistakes is as much out of place as to play Othello with an amateur company. It may do for once, but it requires a great deal of good nature to excuse it, even then. To speak plainly, Captain Vantine's company is not up to a show drill yet. It is too full of green stuff that needs drilling, and the captain and his officers have not devoted sufficient study to the tactics to master them. For instance, in column of fours, with a captain and two lieutenants, the latter remain in their places, and the captain marches by the leading guide (par. 207, last two sentences). In Company C's drill, the lieutenants played captain alternately, as right or left happened to be in front, and took the captain's place, while he remained in the middle of the room, giving orders. While we are aware that that par. 176 second sentence, authorizes the captain to leave his post (as instructor), yet there is no word to authorize his subalterns to take his place for him. This they did all through the drill. In going on right into line, one of them always gave the orders "halt," "dress," and "front," which was equally wrong. In the advance in line also the first lieutenant always jumped out and played captain. Now all these are very inexcusable blunders, and in a show drill above all. Then Captain Vantine frequently gave wrong orders, such as "forward" after "four right" (or left). In the manual of arms the company was loose and incomplete, and the time was bad. In unfixing bayonets, on one occasion, a recruit failed to return his bayonet in proper time, and the captain told him to throw it down on the floor, which he did. In entering the room, the first sergeant commanded the company, while the two lieutenants were in the file-closers. They ought to have waited till the company was presented before taking their places, according to the custom of the service, just as they fall out at dismissal before the first sergeant takes command (par. 191). Commissioned officers are not supposed to be commanded by a sergeant. The good points of the company were the breaking by twos and by file, their marching in file and by the flank. These were really very good indeed. The drill lasted about half an hour. After its close, a squad of

twenty men was presented in fatigue uniform, and went through the "silent drill" so called. As some of our readers may not know what this is, we can inform them that it is merely the manual of arms, learned by heart, and executed according to the order of the tactics, the men counting the time mentally. It is started by the tap of a sword, and then goes straight through. The silent squad of Company C did as well as the full company had done poorly, and every motion of the drill was careful and precise. Had the captain taken only them for his exhibition drill, he would have done better for his audience. The musical part of the programme that followed was very good. It was executed by Wannemacher's band. The drill over, a very enjoyable ball followed, and did not break up till late. Most of the prominent officers of the regiment were present to see the fun, including Colonel Vose and staff. Captain Baker, of the Washington Grey Troop, and several of the troop were also present.

THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY.—This regiment paraded dismounted in full uniform, fatigue cap, white gloves and side arms on Monday, April 24, to take formal possession of the new armory, corner of White and Elm streets, entrance on Elm street. The assembly was at the old armory, 37 and 39 Bowery, at 8 p. m., thence to proceed to the above place. The balance of the evening after dress parade was devoted to a promenade concert and ball. The drills ordered after April 24 will take place at the new armory.

The entrance of the regiment into its new quarters on Monday night was distinguished by a grand time. The drum corps of the Eleventh was out with the band of the Third, and the regiment turned out over 400 men, who marched through the streets to the new armory in great glee. Arrived there, they had a dress parade, in which the line stretched all round the armory, and part of the regiment was obliged to be in column behind the left of the line. The new quarters are nice and convenient, in the old U. S. Recruiting Rendezvous, and the saddlery room is to be handsomely fitted up for 400 sets of horse equipments. After dress parade came a ball and supper, in which the well known German hospitality of the Third shone out in bright relief. All the world was there, and the room was full of military officers, gorgeous in blue and gold, besides others in "muffs." General Brinker, from Rochester, an old officer of the Third, was there, and so was General Woodward. Battery K, First Division, was out in force with its officers, and Colonel Umbekant, of the Eleventh, was there with his staff. Colonel Budke was overflowing with hospitality and champagne, the officers were radiant with good nature and satisfaction, and all were firmly resolved that by this time next year, with new horse equipments, they would show New York a good cavalry regiment.

WASHINGTON GREYS.—The Washington Greys had their last dress drill on Tuesday, April 25, at the arsenal, in all the glory of white breeches and top boots, with plumed helmets and glittering sabres galore. The drill was in marching of all kinds, and there is not a single regiment in the city of New York that can show a company half as well drilled in these movements, with the sole exception of the Seventh New York. Their advances in line of battle are perfection itself, and their changes always rapid and perfect. The boots are very nice on horseback, but rather out of place on foot. The most gorgeous pair of these was worn by Lieutenant Decker. They are calculated at forty mule power.

MARYLAND DIVISION.—General E. L. F. Hardcastle, recently appointed on Governor Carroll's staff, has resigned. It is expected John Carroll Walsh, chief of artillery on the Governor's staff, will be promoted, and Colonel R. Snowden Andrews appointed. Colonel Andrews was a brilliant artillery officer in the Confederate service during the war. Governor Carroll and staff have received formal invitation to attend the opening of the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, May 10. The staff will go in uniform. The Sixth regiment had a battalion drill and dress parade April 23. The parade of the First Brigade, Baltimore, will take place next month. The Governor and his staff will review the brigade. Resignations from the Fifth Maryland have been accepted: First Lieutenant Horace G. Browne, Captain J. Mason Jameson, Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Hooper, Second Lieutenant James S. Keller. The election for a colonel in place of J. Striker Jenkins, resigned, will take place May 3, General Herbert presiding. General Herbert has forwarded a communication to Major-General Hancock, U. S. Army, signed by the commanding officers of the military organizations, to represent the Southern States in the Centennial Legion in Philadelphia, July 4, requesting him to accept the position of Commander-in-Chief. It is understood that General Fitz Hugh Lee will command the Southern Battalion. The second competitive drill of the Fifth Maryland took place April 19 at the regimental armory between Company C, thirty-four men, Captain Robert P. Brown, First Lieutenant P. Forney Spear, Second Lieutenant William H. Rodgers; Company K, thirty-six men, Lieutenant W. M. P. Herbert. Captains Douglas H. Thomas and Neilson P. Poe acted as judges, and Captain Wm. P. Zollinger, of Company H, referee. The drill commenced at 8:30 o'clock. At the close of the contest a decision was rendered as follows: First, appearance of men in line; in favor of Company K. Second, tidiness of uniform and equipment; Company C. Third, superiority of movements; Company K. Fourth, manual of arms; Company K. Fifth, general style, bearing and mode of giving orders on part of officers; Company C. Company K was declared the winner. About 11 o'clock came a ball, music being furnished by the orchestra, directed by Wernig. As a means of stimulating men up to the required point for a show drill these frequent competitions are very valuable, but great care needs to be exercised to avoid engendering bitter feelings.

FIRST DIVISION (PA.).—Great activity has prevailed in all portions of this division since March 1. The Fourth Provisional Battalion (composed of four companies colored troops) has been disbanded, its Lieutenant-Colonel, Burr (colored), mustered out, and there is now but one colored company in the division, Company B, formerly, now known as the Grey Invincibles—a good company, well drilled and well officered. The Spanish Engineers, who arrived at Philadelphia to attend the Centennial Exposition, were duly received and escorted by the State Fencibles, Captain Ryan, who are in fine order, and will represent the State in the Centennial Legion. Frequent and thorough inspections have been made throughout the entire division during this month. The First regiment, reported superior at all points, is working hard to keep and add to its reputation. Colonel Benson is indefatigable. The Second, with the exception of Companies A and E, is not up to the old standard; but a marked improvement both in men and condition of arms was noticed at the last inspection under General Muirhead's personal supervision. Colonel Lyle has held back too long and let his authority slip from him. He is working bravely to bring up his command, but is not well seconded by some of the line officers, who are either too indolent or too stupid to fill their positions. It is a shame that a regiment with the former prestige and brilliant war record of the Second, cannot at least hold its own with its comrade in the brigade,

the First. The Third, Colonel Ballier's command, has been much improved in drill during the winter, and General Thayer expresses himself as much gratified with the very apparent change. The discipline in this command is, however, not what it should be. The Sixth, Colonel John Maxwell, are hard at work. The material here is very good, some two or three of the companies being able to hold their own with the best in the division. The officers do not seem to pull together as well as they should, but the colonel and lieutenant-colonel are good workers, and Major Karsner, the newly elected field officer, has the interest of the regiment at heart. It will not be at the foot of the division, if hard work will bring it up. The City Troop are drilling regularly, and are much exercised as to the approaching ceremonies. The "oldest organization with a continuous record," in the Union, wants to be as usual at the head of the heap. Each recruit considers himself the equal of a colonel, and as for the non-coms. they are major-generals at least. With all their foibles, however, they have much to be proud of. A gentlemanly, soldierly, and reliable company, ever ready with hand and purse to do their duty and keep up their record. The Black Hussars, like all German organizations, seem to be more of a social than a military body. They have Hans Breitenman's fondness for the beer and the "Matilda Jones," and although commanded by an experienced cavalry officer, who served during the Rebellion, have not made the mark they are capable of. Hard work is much needed in the troop. The battery is struggling on under difficulties. It has good quarters, but is not up to the mark. One of its officers seems to forget that artillery tactics have changed since 1861, and that Upton is now considered good authority. Poor John Creely used to command it, but John mixed politics with tactics, and it is now slowly recovering. The Weccane Legion are plodding slowly and quietly along. Well drilled, well disciplined, and free from all disturbing elements, they are a credit to the brigade. The Washington Greys are in hot water; they have recently elected their only officer, Lieutenant Lazarus. He is a well educated and gallant soldier, a good tactician, liberal and energetic. Elected by a close vote, those who were opposed to him have mostly remained absent from the drills of the company since his accession. It seems strange that grown up men, some of them with records in the field, as well as in the National Guard service, should act like children, caring more for the defeat of their personal wishes than for the good of the corps, although the motto of the company is, "We support each other." It is a poorly built stack at present. General Bankson has been recently reorganizing his staff, getting up a mounted guard, etc. Rumor has it is about securing a more prominent position for his headquarters. He could not do anything that would help his division more. On Tuesday, April 18, General Thayer, of the Second Brigade, and Major Ziegler, quartermaster of the division staff, entered the noble army of Benedicts. On Wednesday, 19th, the one hundred and first anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, the First Pennsylvania, Colonel R. Dale Benson, commanding, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a street parade and review, headed by the regimental band of fifty pieces, and a company of forty drummers. It had 450 men in line, and was accompanied by the Veteran Corps, commanded by Colonel Charles S. Smith, who is nearly 80 years of age, thence of which he has been in the military, serving as captain and colonel in the First. The Navy-yard band, thirty pieces, accompanied the veterans. The column was reviewed by Major-General John P. Bankson, with Mayor Stockley, General Hawley, General Muirhead, General Goshorn, Captain Wells, and other Army and Navy officers. After the parade the regiment was exercised in the manual and battalion movements on Broad street, between Locust and Chestnut. A better regimental drill we never witnessed. The movements both in line and column were simply perfect; ployments and deployments remarkably well done; manual never surpassed in Philadelphia.

FIRST RHODE ISLAND.—Company C, of this command, held their annual charter election on Thursday, April 20, when the following officers were elected: Captain, Wm. Frauland; Lieutenants, Nathaniel Grant and George J. Kuntion; Sergeants, H. E. Skinner, J. W. Henry, John Moore, J. W. Martin; Corporals, W. Gottschalk, Jr., A. C. Tucker, O. P. Lyon, J. W. Miller, F. H. Pinkham, A. I. Talbot; Clerk, F. B. Bent; Treasurer, George J. Kuntion; Recruiting Committee, George J. Kuntion, J. W. Martin, F. B. Bent.

Company D held their annual charter election on Wednesday, April 19, when the following officers were elected: Captain, Edwin Deape; First Lieutenant, Linus A. Webster; Sergeants, Owen L. Leach, Walter L. Lewis, Charles A. Winsor, Joseph B. Randall; Corporal, Nicholas Waterman, G. Martin Simmons, Stephen Parker, Fred. A. Slade, John A. C. Howard, C. Sumner McCallis.

UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.—This command celebrated their one hundred and first anniversary on Saturday, April 22. Command left armory at 2 o'clock p. m., seventeen field line and staff, and three companies of sixteen files front, making an extended parade through the principal streets of Providence. Colonel Clark, the only mounted officer, made a fine figure, and his command never made a better appearance. Wheeling and alignments were generally good; changing from column of companies to column of fours, right in front, were well done; left front into line from column of fours was admirably executed, although men were slow bringing hands up at double time. All the companies marched with steadiness and precision, Company D taking the palm in manual and marching. The men of this battalion are well set up, well made, and show that they have worked well. Some members should remember that it is "heads up," and that looking down and "gazing around in ranks" is not the soldier's part. After a parade of two hours they returned to armory, where the battalion participated in a collation given by Company D.

FIRST CONNECTICUT.—Company B, of this command, better known as the Hillyer Guard, gave an exhibition drill at Ailyn Hall, Hartford, on the evening of April 17. The galleries, boxes, and all the available seats on the lower floor were filled with spectators. Many of the officers and enlisted men of the regiment were present to witness the drill. The formation was in single rank, thirty-two men, two guides, one file-closer, and three officers taking part in the drill, out of a total membership of nearly seventy men. Captain Sherman was in command. The first sergeant has not read paragraph 180 carefully or he would not have turned the company over to the captain in the manner he did. "Sir, the company is formed" cannot be found in that paragraph. The corporals were not placed in accordance with the position described in paragraph 174. The company began drill with column of fours in single rank, followed by double rank; formation of line on right and left; manual, loadings and fringes, and platoon movements both in single and double rank. The manual was executed a second time by tap of the drum and without command, which was well done, though not provided for in Upton. The "Black Crook March" was well executed, and, like the previous fancy movements, greatly pleased the audience, and showed what hard work and attention to business could do to obtain precision of movement among a body of men. The manual and fringes were fine; in the former the cadence being perfect, and the motions very distinct. The "order" was too hard, however, which is the fault in most companies. The loadings and fringes were very uniform, every movement being

like clock work. This perfection of the drill was an improvement over what we saw at their drill given two years ago in the same hall, and was the best work the company did during the evening. What little they did two years ago was done well, but movements in the school of the company were very meagre at that time. On the 17th inst. the company and platoon movements were more extensive, and here is where the company failed. While their manual and column of fours was perfect, the movements in the school of the company were far from it, showing clearly that the latter have been neglected at their weekly drills. The right by platoons the right guide was very slow in placing himself on the left flank, the chief of right platoon not repeating "guide left" as promptly as he should have done. In changing direction the wheelings were interfered with by the crowd present. Some of the errors might have occurred from the men not distinctly hearing the orders, as the orchestra played a march during the execution of the movements, which we think was entirely inappropriate, and had a tendency to discourage the men. In forming single rank, column of fours on the march, the captain did not follow paragraph 246. Instead of forming line he continued the column of fours at single rank. We would recommend that the guides study carefully paragraph 189. Their pieces should have been at a carry—not right shoulder—when marching as guide in column of platoons. The left front into line was very good, but the captain should have given command "right dress" as soon as the leading four had halted. Par. 227. In all wheelings by fours the forward march is taken up without the command "forward." (Par. 51.) The guides and file-closer are referred to paragraphs 188 and 189. They are forbid from executing certain portions of the manual, and do not load. The backward step was too short and in common time, while the direct step was not over 90 to the minute. Both should have been in quick time, 110 steps to the minute. The cadence of the manual was perfect, being at the rate of the 90 motions to the minute. The command "Post" was not given by the captain after "carry arms," and the fring had ceased. We noticed that the chief of platoon repeated several orders of the captain, which is not required. Following the drill, which lasted over an hour, a dancing programme of eighteen figures was carried out, which kept the party engaged until early morning.

FOURTH CONNECTICUT.—Two companies of this regiment (B and E), of Bridgeport, Captains North and Goodwin, turned out for battalion drill Monday evening of this week, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild, in the armory of Company E. The drill was in all respects the most successful one of the season. The two companies numbered fifty men each, and were divided into four commands of twelve files front, which made a very handsome battalion for indoor practice. The movements consisted of open and close ranks; column of fours break from the right to march to the left; right and left of companies rear into column; to the right, and on the right, also to the left, and on the left, close column of companies; concluding with an inspection and dress parade. Lieutenant James Bonnelly, of Company E, acted as adjutant, and Sergeant Smith, of the same company, as sergeant-major. Hereafter a sergeant will be detailed from each company successively to act as sergeant-major at battalion drills. This will be good practice for the non-commissioned officers, and may be the means of developing some fine officers.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Company A, Fourth Massachusetts Battalion, wanted to go to Philadelphia all alone, as the "Boston Light Infantry." The rest of the battalion wanted to go too, but only as a battalion. This Company A objected to, being too proud to associate with the rest of the battalion, away from home. They wanted to go alone, and represent Boston by themselves. Major Wellington, the battalion chief, offered to put down half the expense of the trip, \$3,000, if the battalion went as a battalion, but Company A determined to go alone, carrying State arms, for which the major is responsible. Their application so to do was forwarded disapproved by Major Wellington, Brigadier-General Burrill and Major-General Butler, but the captain went up to see the powers at State Headquarters and had a talk. Result, the company is allowed to go alone, and in the order allowing it so to do, the executive apologetically adds: "It is directed that regard shall be given, as far as practicable to the opinion of the commander of the battalion to which this company belongs, in respect to the use of State property during the proposed visit."

It has been suggested apropos of this order, that hereafter, "as far as practicable," the discipline of the Massachusetts troops be carried on by persuasion and entreaty, in the style once prevalent in the old bayonet and bayonet drill. The gentleman on duty will be kind enough to dress up. Thank you. Oblige me by coming to carry. Splendid, gentlemen, splendid." Governor Rice's notions of discipline seem to be about this pattern. The only way to get along with him is for all the colonels to threaten to resign in a body if the order is not rescinded. The trouble has been that they have obeyed orders and their subordinates have bullied and coaxed headquarters into issuing an order which is a direct insult to every colonel in the State service.

Its effects on the discipline of the State troops cannot fail to be utterly disastrous, and the only safety for the State service lies in the resignation of all those officers who have been so insulted. We hope it may be done.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COMPANY E, Thirteenth Brooklyn, had a grand entertainment on Wednesday evening, which was a great success.

—THE Twenty-third Brooklyn will be reviewed by General Beebe May 3. May 14 the regiment gets religion at Dr. Cuyler's church, sermon by Dr. Seaver, chaplain. No members of Plymouth Church admitted.

—THE Chicago Rifle Club shot for a revolver, ten shots a piece, at 250 yards off-hand, on Tuesday, April 25. Best score made was by C. A. Shaffer, 40. The two Burnhams, S. E. Bliss, and H. E. Howe made 35 each. For an odd range this was good shooting.

—THE St. John's Guild rifle tournament, given in aid of the Floating Hospital for sick children, is a great success. About one hundred different people have competed. It is respectfully announced by the committee that the contest will positively close on Saturday night, April 29. A badge will be given to the best average of six targets.

—THE Geiger Ball's-Eye Badge succeeds the Crouch Badge. Its conditions are queer: 20 shots at 1,000 yards, 15 at 900, and 10 at 800, longest range first, and bull's-eye only counting. First match, Saturday, April 22, won by Fulton, 18 bull's-eyes. Other scores: Ballard, 17; Yale, 15; Allen, 14; Farwell, 14; Rathbone, 14; Anderson, 14; Elmendorf, 13; Webber, 12; Washburne, 10; Hyde, 9; Homer Fisher, 9; Perry (one-armed), 9; Raymond, 8; Hennion, 4.

—THE first series of the third competition for the champion badge of the Rhode Island Amateur Rifle Club was shot at Blackstone range, Rhode Island, on Saturday afternoon, April 22. The day was a poor one for shooting, the wind being very changeable and blowing from all quarters. Distance, 1,000 yards. The following is the score out of a possible 50: Rathbott, 29; Howe, 25; Keyes, 25; Thomas, 22; Crowell, 20; E. Freeman, 19; E. L. Freeman, 2.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

L. H. H.—The paragraph referred to does not prescribe a halt. It is therefore left optional. There is no impropriety in one, however.

T. S. CASE writes: I am in want of some advice, which I presume you can give. To be brief, would say that I desire a situation in the Navy as apothecary, and would take it as a great favor if you would direct me how and where to apply for such information. I am a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and have been in the retail drug business, in good stores, for nearly six years, and can give first class references as to character, etc. Answer.—You must make application to surgeons of vessels or at stations, who appoint their own apothecaries. May file application at Bureau of Medicine, Navy Department, as the Surgeon-General is sometimes called upon to recommend one. Good references must be given.

THE ARMY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

WE condense this week, from the report of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Lyford, representative of the War Department at the Centennial Exposition, a few facts that will give an idea of what sort of a show the War Department expects to make there, if Congress enables it to complete the work already well begun.

The ENGINEER BUREAU will exhibit a collection made by Captain D. P. Heap, of maps, charts, photographs and models, machinery and samples of material, specimens of pontoons, siege and mining appliances and models illustrating its work in connection with internal improvements, explorations, and the light house system.

The ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT will present specimens illustrating the successive stages of development in war material, with lay figures showing the uniforms, arms and equipments at the time of our several wars, commencing with the Revolution. There will also be a collection of the components of the Springfield rifle and carbine, and a set of gunmaking machinery in operation, showing the evolution of parts from the crude material to the completed gun. Various small arms in possession of the Department will be grouped in a series coming down from the ante-Revolutionary period through the flint lock period to 1842, thence through the percussion period to 1875, followed by the old Springfield rifle, and specimens of Southern arms made during the war of the Rebellion. The tentative efforts made in the direction of the breech-loader will next be shown, down to the result of these efforts in the Allin gun, model of 1865, and thence to the Springfield of the present day, with the various experimental devices in connection therewith, the trowel bayonet, cartridge block, etc. Models of foreign breech-loaders, present and past, and a collection of pistols, swords, sabres, riflemen's knives, etc., will accompany the series. The service cartridge and friction tubes for cannon will be shown in process of manufacture, and specimens given of cartridges now or formerly in use in our own or foreign services. This collection has been arranged by Captain William Prince, O. D. Specimens of the various ballistic machines for determining the velocity of shot and the Rodman pressure gauge will also be exhibited, and tested by the actual discharge of a rifle placed in the Frankford Arsenal fixed rest, and fired through an iron tube. Specimens of the instruments used in the scientific experiments of the corps will be shown, with specimens of targets made by old and new arms.

The construction of heavy ordnance will be illustrated by the Hitchcock and Woodbridge guns in process of manufacture, in models; also the Rodman system of casting. The completed guns will embrace the 8-inch howitzer; 13-inch mortar; 4.50-inch rifle on Benton's siege carriage; light 12 pounder; Sutcliffe breech-loading 3-inch rifle; 3-inch muzzle-loading rifle on Rodman field carriage; 20-inch Rodman smooth bore; 13-inch Thompson breech-loader; 9-inch Sutcliffe; 8-inch Mann; 8-inch converted muzzle-loading rifle, with gutta percha cast of bore; 9-inch converted rifle; Moffat 3-inch breech-loader; Southern breech-loading field pieces; machine guns of all kinds, from the old "coffee mill" to the modern Gatling, with every grade of shot, from the revolutionary 3 pounder to the latest rifle shell.

Together with the shot will be cartridge bags of coal of the same sized grain as the powder used; also glass jars of real powder, containing samples of rifle, mortar, cannon, mammoth, hexagonal and prismatic powder, as now employed, with others showing the old kinds of cannon powder. Finally, will come a historic sequence of the means employed to fire cannon, from the old linstock and priming horn to the modern friction tube.

Besides weapons, the places where they are made will be illustrated by a representative arsenal. The Rock Island Arsenal will be exhibited, in a model one two-hundredth of the real size, showing all the buildings and the water power; this model also containing representations of troops, wagons, etc., in scale, to show the relative proportions.

The whole ordnance collection will be under the direction of Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT will be represented by a model Army hospital, and sets of all instruments and appliances used in military surgery and medicine, under charge of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward.

The QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT will exhibit specimens of every article of clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, with a wagon and ambulance train, the collection under charge of Captain John F. Rogers, M. S. K., Q. M. Dept.

The SIGNAL SERVICE exhibition will be under charge of Lieutenant F. C. Gragan, 2d Cavalry, Assistant Signal Officer, and will consist of an office completely fitted up and in operation, with all the signal, telegraphic, and printing machines; also a telegraphic train of nine wagons with complete outfit.

In closing his report, Colonel Lyford remarks:

I originally estimated that the total expense of making a full and satisfactory display of our war material and presenting it in a form and manner creditable to us as a peaceful nation, but one with the resources, the ability, and native talent necessary to close our country as we prepared for war, would not be less than \$300,000. That estimate was made after a long consideration of the subject in all its details, as far as they could then be understood or comprehended, and to-day I am satisfied that that estimate was not too high; indeed, it is only with the strictest economy and denial of space to articles and subjects of interest to our people, and consequently of expenditures, that the cost can well be kept within that limit.

I regret that Congress at its last session reduced the appropriation, based on this estimate, to \$133,000, and further charged it with its pro rata expense of the building now erected. This pro rata deduction being made, and the expense of grading grounds, guarding building, etc., being deducted, there remains less than \$100,000, or, in other words, less than one-half of the amount originally asked for. Of course a complete and systematic display, as originally contemplated, cannot be made; yet so far as the remaining appropriation will go, the exhibition of the War Department will be made as complete and satisfactory as the possibility of the case will permit. It is hoped that the esti-

mate, heretofore submitted, for an additional appropriation of \$80,000, to make up the \$300,000 originally asked for, may receive the approval of Congress, and the appropriation be made accordingly.

I regret that my suggestion, of inviting foreign nations to send materials of war to the Exhibition, could not be carried out for want of means for affording them a proper reception.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE reports current relative to the retirement of the Emperor Alexander and the state of his health, are declared from St. Petersburg to be "entirely unfounded."

AMONG the other promotions and appointments which were made by the German Emperor on his birthday, which was celebrated recently, was that of Prince Bismarck to the rank of General of Cavalry.

THIRTY-FOUR English militia regiments, four Scotch, and thirteen Irish volunteered for foreign service during the Crimean war. Eighteen of those corps also volunteered to serve in India during the mutiny.

A SMALL pamphlet, entitled "Suggestions on the Tactical Drill of the Three Arms in Division," has lately been published by Major-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., recently commanding the Meerut Division.

A LAW has been introduced in France to enable the military authorities to carry out target practice over private property. The land will not be bought by the Government, but compensation for inconvenience caused will be paid.

THE Indian Army of the Netherlands is being re-organized, the number of companies in each battalion being reduced from six to four. Of the 18 battalions four will have two companies, and ten one company each of Europeans; the other four will be composed entirely of natives.

THE "thought" has been conceived in the German mind that a 1,500 or 2,000 pounder shall be produced in the Krupp workshop. The result of the production of this weapon will be, in the opinion of the *Cologne Gazette*, the final blow to the pretensions of Woolwich.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that there is a growing feeling in England that they, essentially a maritime nation, have made a false step in allowing themselves to be bound by the Declaration of Paris to abolish privateering, and to admit that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except contraband of war.

THE French War Minister has given great dissatisfaction to officers by ordering them to appear in their epaulettes after noon. The epaulette is an expensive and not very durable article, and French officers are not, as a rule, overburdened with cash. Epaulettes carefully nursed only last a couple of years, but under the new regulations they will not endure half that time.

THE Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke Alexis have been dining together at the Palace of Kahr el Noussa. "It will be as well for us to remember," the *Army and Navy Gazette* gloomily remarks, "that the spot where these hollow civilities are taking place is the only point at which the main line of communication between England and the Queen's new empire can be effectively struck by Russia."

THE *Moscow Gazette* reports that the Russian War Office intends to put out of use all obsolete patterns of guns, and to substitute ordnance of the most advanced type, imparting to projectiles the greatest possible initial velocity. Orders have been given at the St. Petersburg Arsenal for the manufacture of 500 guns, the initial velocity of which is to be 1,560 feet in the second.

THE Austrian army is to have another field marshal besides the Archduke Albert, until now the only one it possessed. Count Montenuovo, the son of the Archduchess Marie Louise, widow of Napoleon I., at present the commander of the Trabantengarde, is announced to receive the *baton*. The Duke of Toxant has been appointed commander of the 9th Artillery regiment, at Komorn.

Broad Arrow, in a leading editorial, urges the adoption of the plan of tattooing officers and soldiers, as a badge of distinction. "It is," it argues, "in all senses conformable to the dignity of a soldier, and to the highest interests of the army at large, and here is only one quarter in which it may be expected to create uncomfortable vibration—the quarter where deserters 'most do congregate'—and where those who would wish desertion to continue a thriving trade can alone be found."

GERMANY has decided to abolish the system of quartering troops on civilians, and rebuild old barracks and erect new sufficient to quarter the entire army, at a cost of over forty millions of dollars. Strenuous efforts are being made to complete, for strategical purposes, the direct railway communication between Berlin and Metz, by hastening the completion of the length of railway joining Thionville and Sierck.

THE Russian squadron of evolution, for three months' summer exercise in the Baltic, will consist of the notorious *Peter the Great*, four iron-clad frigates, one armored floating battery, one turret ship, and six monitors, also one floating battery, one turret-ship, one monitor, and one gunboat for artillery instruc-

tion, and three for torpedo exercises. One despatch vessel and three corvettes will be sent to sea for three months, with the pupils of the naval school on board.

THE new cartridge, which will serve in future both for the Mauser and Werder rifles of the German army, is said to be the invention of General von Podewils, of the Bavarian army, who is already well known by the improvements he has introduced in the manufacture of small-arms. An important step has also been taken towards making the German manufacturers of rifles, projectiles, and other arms independent of foreign countries. Hitherto the machine tools for this branch of manufacture had to be imported from abroad, especially from America; but it seems now that the manufactory of Ludwig Lowe, of Berlin, has succeeded in producing those machines as good as imported from America.

THE recent news from Abyssinia, the *Army and Navy Gazette* reports, would have produced a serious effect in England had it related to English troops. The losses sustained by the Egyptians in killed and wounded in the engagements which have led to the utter defeat of King Johannes exceeded those of the British at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman together, and those of the Abyssinians are to be counted by tens of thousands. Superior discipline and arms have produced their usual results, and the so-called "Emperor," who claims all the country "up to the walls of Jerusalem," is suing for peace. It is proposed that a neutral State should be established between Egypt and Abyssinia, under Egyptian protection, guaranteed by a European Power, and that the son of Theodore should be placed on the throne, under the guarantees which would be afforded by our support. If a treaty of peace be concluded, the Egyptian forces will occupy one of the frontier provinces, as a material guarantee for the payment of the sum to be agreed upon as war expenses. General Kirkham is under surveillance at Massowah. The Egyptians are echeloned on the road from the sea to the passes, which they are fortifying, and are under the command of Ratib Pasha, an Egyptian officer of activity and intelligence.

THE English are enthusiastic over the achievements of Lieutenant Cameron, the young naval officer who has recently returned from a 3,000 mile journey through the heart of Africa, from coast to coast, from Zanzibar to Saint Paul de Loanda. At Liverpool he was presented with an address from the mayor and corporation. He was afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Mayor and Mayoress, Mrs. Cameron and several other ladies being present. The Mayor, in proposing Lieutenant Cameron's health, spoke with much force upon the important bearing of his discoveries upon science and commerce. Lieutenant Cameron, in reply, touched very slightly upon the principal events in connection with his travels, from his arrival at Zanzibar early in 1873, to the discoveries which led to his conclusion that there exists in the centre of Africa a system of water communication which, by the addition of a canal thirty miles long, would be complete from the Congo to Zanzibar. He believed that boundless stores of wealth—agricultural and mineral—could be thus developed, and when other parts of the world were worked out, that we might look to Africa for new granaries, new coal mines, and new materials for manufactures. Lieut. Cameron was also entertained by the Royal Geographical Society.

THE Russian Government has decided to construct another circular iron-clad. The body of the ship will sink three feet lower than usual, and over the deck a turret will emerge, in which very powerful artillery will be placed. Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, assert that Admiral Popoff got his idea of circular iron-clads from the late Mr. Elder, who designed a circular war-ship as being equal in speed to any war-vessels then afloat, on half the draught of water of the latter, and that his vessel, while circular, or nearly so, in plan could be made of a below-water section, best suited to the circumstances in which it was employed—flat in the bottom if for lightest draught, but spherical if for great speed; the former being for harbor and river defence, the latter for purposes of attack, or for moving great distances at a rapid rate so as to hold the approaches to rivers and harbors, and keep the command of the seas—to be, in fact, ocean-cruisers. Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy, treated the idea with indifference, but Admiral Popoff examined Mr. Elder's plans with interest.

THE *London Naval and Military Gazette* says: A muzzle-loading gun, in which the manipulation required for the operation of loading, shall be carried out and through the breech, is certainly a paradox, and yet such is the essential feature of an invention about to be applied experimentally by the American Government to a "15" Rodman gun. When the gun is to be loaded, a small platform rises up in front of the muzzle, bearing a truck, on which are placed the projectile, cartridge, and wad. The cartridge is pierced by a hole running lengthways through it, and there is also an aperture in the wad and in the base of the projectile. In the breech of the gun there is a corresponding hole. Through this the rammer is entered from the rear, is pushed up the bore of the gun through the hole in the wad and cartridge, the head of the staff being formed so that by a slight turn it attaches itself firmly to the projectile. The

rammer being then withdrawn, drags after it into the chamber of the piece the projectile cartridge and wad. The aperture in the breech, only made of sufficient size to admit the staff, is then closed by a screw. The advantages claimed for the invention are: economy of time—since, as the elevation of the piece need not be altered for loading, the operations of charging and laying the gun may be carried on simultaneously—security from the danger incurred by the premature explosion of the charge, and also diminished exposure of the men engaged in loading.

In recording the fact that some hundreds of Gatling guns have been taken into store at the Royal Arsenal from private contractors, a Woolwich correspondent remarks that "although the Gatling gun has been definitely adopted as part of the armament of the British forces, the precise position which it is to occupy in the ranks has not apparently been decided. Owing to its short range, it is thought unlikely that it will be associated with the artillery, and as it will require gunners and drivers to move and to work it, its introduction amongst infantry would be at least an innovation. It is believed, however, that if Gatling guns are ever taken into action their place will be the infantry of the Line, a certain proportion being allotted to each brigade or division. They are nearly all made with barrels to match the Martini-Henry rifle, and have a corresponding breech arrangement, so as to take the ordinary service cartridge. Some, however, are of nearly double the size, and throw a bullet more resembling a small cannon-ball. Four or five hundred rounds per minute can be fired from one of these guns, which may be traversed the while right or left, so as to sweep down an enemy's ranks." Gradually the Gatling gun is being adopted in the armament of her Majesty's ships. Hitherto they have been supplied only to flagships and large iron-clads, excepting the case of the paddle-steamer *Pioneer*, designed for river service, but it is now reported that the supply of this arm is about to be extended to vessels of the corvette class.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. L. Vaughan has read an interesting paper at the Royal United Service Institution on the Roman Conquest and Occupation of Britain. The lecturer said it was worth notice, as a fact of

great importance and interest to Englishmen—the possessors, like Rome, of a vast colonial empire—that the legions, the 2d, 6th, and 20th, which conquered Britain remained for the most part as its permanent garrison during the whole period of the subsequent occupation. The Romans seemed to recognize no necessity for those constant changes of quarters which formed so serious an item in the English army estimates. Was there any reason why a British regiment should suffer more from permanent service in India than the Roman legion recruited in Italy did from permanent service in Britain? If Roman discipline and efficiency could be maintained for centuries in Britain, might not British discipline and efficiency be equally maintained under the conditions of permanent service in India? The Roman soldier, a very equal and unheroic-looking object. When not drilling or fighting he was occupied in the laborious duty of constructing camps, fortifications, or roads, and whilst so engaged he was habitually treated by his officers with great harshness and brutality. The officers were rapacious and greedy, and unblushingly made inroads upon the scanty pay of their men in various ways. The Britons adopted readily the civilization of the Romans, and Britain was extensively colonized by crowds of immigrants from Italy. The women of Britain were even then celebrated for their large blue eyes, dazzling complexions, and golden hair, and were eagerly sought in marriage by the colonists and the soldiers. The aboriginal Britons in time became identified with their conquerors, and what martial spirit remained to the nation, was diverted from native warfare into other channels. The bold and enterprising entered the ranks of the legions, and were soon drafted from the island to other scenes and climates. Whilst these changes were coming over the character and social habits of the Britons the Romans were perfecting their military hold of the country by a system of roads which to this day excite our admiration, and proved how thoroughly they understood not only the requirements of a military occupation, but those of trade and general convenience. Ecclesiastical and monkish legend to the contrary notwithstanding, there was every reason to believe that humble and unlettered Roman soldiers, were the real pioneers and apostles of Christianity in England.

(From the Hartford Daily Courant).

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DEEMS—SERRELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Fort Montgomery, New York, April 19, 1876, by Rev. Wm. Reed Thomas, Lieut. CLARENCE DEEMS, 4th U. S. Artillery, and HATTIE M., daughter of General Edward W. Serrell. No cards.

REITER—GEER.—In St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., by the Rev. Edwin Geer, Lieut. GEORGE C. REITER, U. S. Navy, and Miss ELIZABETH MUTTAN GEER, the eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WATSON—MILLER.—April 19, Miss AGNES L. WATSON, daughter of Pay Director and Mrs. Watson, U. S. Navy, to Lieut. JAMES M. MILLER, U. S. Navy.

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